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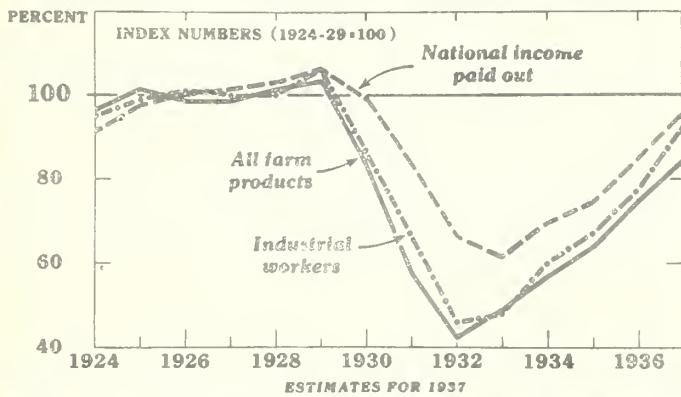
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
W. E. COOPER, CHIEF
STAR DEC 14 1937
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS

Cash Income from Farm Marketings, National Income, and Income of Industrial Workers



U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 1937

1938 OUTLOOK CHARTS

The charts in this book have been selected as those likely to be of use to Vocational Agricultural teachers in presenting the basic facts for the major crop and livestock industries. They are intended as a supplement to the Outlook Summary Statement. In making the selection of material, Dr. W. A. Ross, specialist in Agricultural Education, Office of Education, assisted.

There are many other charts relating to the Outlook in the 1938 Outlook Chart Book series. Copies of these chart books will be furnished only upon request. They are available to Outlook workers for use in Outlook meetings but are not supplied for distribution in classrooms or at farmers' meetings.

OUTLOOK CHART BOOKS FOR 1938

Beef Cattle	Demand, Credit and Prices
Cotton	Farm Family Living
Tobacco	Feed Crops: Corn, Oats, Barley, Hay; and Total Livestock
Wheat and Rye	Sheep, Lambs and Wool
Fruits and Nuts	Potatoes and Truck Crops
Hogs	Flax, Soybeans, Peanuts and Cottonseed
Poultry and Eggs	Rice, Dry Beans and Broomcorn
Dairy Products	

Enlargements of these charts, 30 x 40 inches, in size, will be made by the Bureau upon receipt of order for 10¢ each on blueprint paper and for 20¢ each on black-line paper. Single bromide enlargements of other charts and maps not included in this series of booklets will be made for 75¢, or mounted on cloth for \$1.25 each.

Note: Many of the charts shown in these booklets are of the publication type - those which will be supplied on orders have the large lettering and are suitable for use in extension meetings.

TO ORDER WALL CHARTS

- (1) List number, title, and whether wanted on cloth or paper for each chart desired.
- (2) Give name and address of individual to whom finished charts should be sent.
- (3) Make all remittances payable to the United States Department of Agriculture, and send remittance and order to Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.



LIST OF CHARTS

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>		<u>Page</u>
			<u>Chart</u> <u>Data</u>
<u>General</u>			
26541-B	Distribution of gross income from farm production 1924 to date	1	1
23552	Agricultural production, prices, and income, U. S. 1919 to date	2	2
31732-B	Cash income from farm marketings, national income, and income of industrial workers	3	3
22158-B	Price of butter at New York and index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing industries, 1919 to date	4	4
23967	Employment and payrolls in manufacturing industries, 1919 to date	5	5
24331-B	U. S. exports of farm products, 1919-20 to date	6	6
31327	Industrial production: U. S. and world excluding United States	7	7
23549	Wholesale prices of farm and nonagricultural products, 1798 - 1937	8	8
21524-B	Supply of farm labor and industrial employment, index numbers 1919 to date	9	-
27532	Prices paid by farmers, farm wage rates, and interest and taxes payable per acre, 1910 to date	9	-
31685-B	Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production, farm machinery, and fertilizer	9	-
31686-B	Prices paid by farmers for specified commodities, 1910-1937	9	-
24213-B	Prices paid by farmers for operating expenses, furniture and furnishings, building materials for house, and family maintenance, 1910 to date	9	-
18350	Prices received and paid by farmers, 1910 to date	10	10
24214	Prices paid by farmers for food, clothing, and family maintenance, 1910 to date	11	11
BHE-14	Seasonal trends in retail prices of foods	12	13
BHE-13	Seasonal trends in retail prices of foods	14	15
32484	Mortgage debt per acre, value of land, and taxes on farm real estate	16	16

Wheat

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Chart</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Data</u>
31820	Wheat: Sources of U. S. supply, 1923-24 to date		17	17
31821	Wheat: Distribution of U. S. supply, 1923-24 to date		18	18
32634	Wheat, Hard Red Winter: Production, exports, and prices, 1921-22 to date		19	19
32638	Wheat, White: Production, exports and price, 1921-22 to date		20	20
32635	Wheat, Soft Red Winter: Production, exports and price, 1921-22 to date		21	21
32636	Wheat, Hard Red Spring: Production, exports, imports, and price, 1921-22 to date		22	22
32637	Wheat, Durum: Production, exports, imports, and price, 1921-22 to date		23	23
29383-A	World wheat acreage with important harvest periods		24	-
24496	Wheat: International trade - Exports and imports		24	-
20691	Wheat: World supply and price, 1922-23 to date		25	25
31735	Wheat: Prices at Kansas City and St. Louis, 1922 to date		26	26

Cotton

20577-B	Cotton: U. S. production, acreage, and yield, 1890-91 - 1937-38		27	27
20334-B	Cotton: Production in U. S. and foreign countries, 1890-91 to date		28	28
32735	Cotton, American: Mill consumption in the U. S. and in foreign countries, 1920 to date		29	29
24616	United States cotton exports by countries		30	30
32737	Monthly average price of Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton for ten designated markets, Aug. 1917 to date		31	31
21825-B	Cotton, American: Production, disappearance, and carryover by staple lengths.		32	32

Tobacco

31729	Tobacco-growing districts		33	-
24080-B	Tobacco products: Consumption per capita in the U. S.		34	35

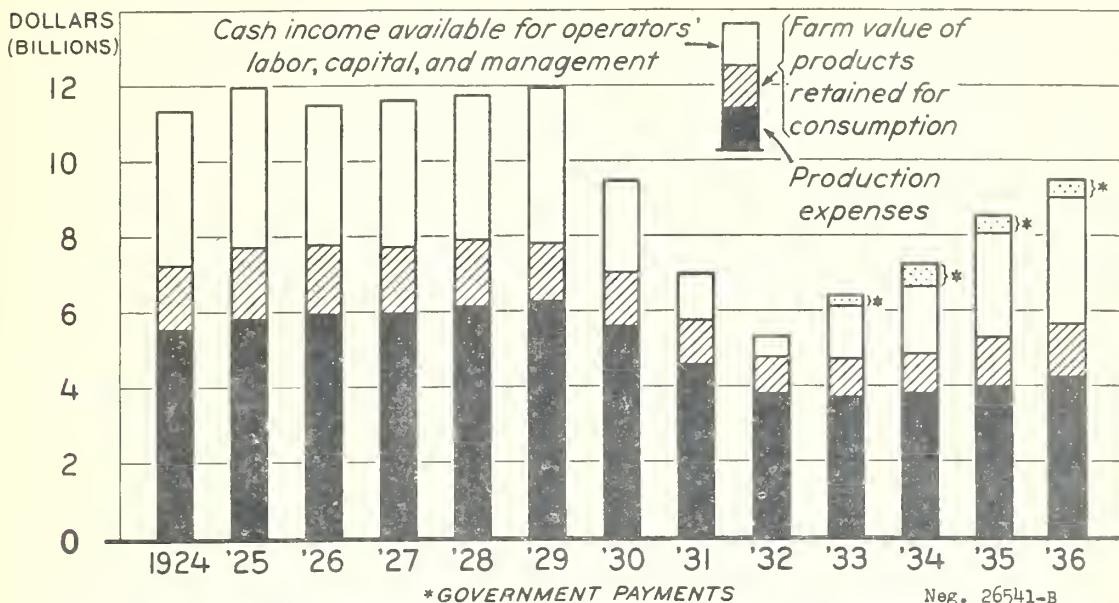
<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Chart</u>	<u>Page</u> <u>Data</u>
26476-B	Flue-cured tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, and price. U. S., 1920 to date	36	36
20627-B	Flue-cured tobacco: Exports from the U. S., 1923-24 to date	37	37
26672-B	Fire-cured tobacco: Supply and price in the U. S., 1920 to date	38	38
26619-B	Burley tobacco: Supply and price, U. S., 1920 to date	39	39
<u>Miscellaneous Crops</u>			
29448-B	Flaxseed: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and farm price, U. S., 1920 to date	40	40
29450-B	Flaxseed: Stocks, production, and net imports, U. S., 1921-22 to date	41	41
32745	Soybeans: Production, utilization, and average farm price 1924 to date	42	42
32293	Factory consumption of Soybean oil by groups of industries. U. S., 1931 to date	43	43
29473-B	Rice, Rough: Acreage, yield per acre, production, in Southern States and California, 1919 to date	44	44
29539-B	Rice: Louisiana and California farm prices, 1924 to date	45	45
23812-B	Peanuts harvested for nuts: Production, imports and seasonal farm price	46	46
26404-B	Beans, Dry: Production of all commercial classes, by groups U. S., 1921-22 to date	47	47
20705	Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, production, exports and imports, and farm price	48	48
32750	Feed grains and feedstuffs: Total supplies for domestic consumption, 1926-27 to date	49	49
20696-B	Corn: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and farm price, U. S., 1870 to date	50	50
32749	Corn: Average price, No. 3 Yellow at Chicago, 1934-35 to date	51	51
29418-B	Corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums: Harvested acreage in the U. S., 1909 to date	52	52

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Chart</u>	<u>Data</u>
32751-B	Hay, All: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and farm price, United States, 1912 to date	53		53
	<u>Livestock</u>			
25253	Livestock on farms, number, Jan., 1, 1890 - Jan. 1, 1937	54		54
21895-B	Number of hogs on farms, Jan. 1, 1910 to date	55		55
21901-B	Annual pig crop	56		56
32483	Hogs: Average price at Chicago, October 1901-September 1903, and October 1934 to date	57		57
14110-B	Factors affecting the price of hogs	58		59
32587	Estimated number of cattle on farms January 1, and estimated total production of beef and veal, U. S. 1900-36	60		61
32575	Cattle, by classes: Estimated number on farms, Jan. 1. 1920-37	62		62
16310-B	Factors affecting the price of "Good" beef steers	63		63
32493	Beef steers: Average price at Chicago, July 1934 to date	64		65
23367-B	Sheep numbers in the United States	66		66
21898-B	United States lamb crop, 1925 to date	67		67
20136-B	Prices of lambs at Chicago, 1901 to date	68		69
28495	Retail prices of beef, lamb, and pork at New York, 1924 to date	70		71
19803-B	Wool, combing and clothing: Production, net imports, and consumption, U. S., 1900 to date	72		72
19684-B	Average prices of domestic wool at Boston, 1924 to date	73		-
25166	Farm prices of dairy products and feed grains	74		74
18524	Cows, heifers, and calves being kept for milk cows, U. S., Jan. 1, 1920 - Jan. 1, 1937	75		75
32641	Milk production per cow, 1924 to date	76		76
29679	Consumption of dairy products, U. S., 1925 to date	77		77
32471	Feed-egg ratio, 1925 to date	78		79

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Chart</u>	<u>Page</u>
			<u>Data</u>
32473	Hens and pullets of laying age: Number per farm flock above or below 10-year average, 1st day of month, 1925-37		80 80
32474	Eggs laid per farm flock: Number above or below 10-year average, 1st day of month, 1925-37		81 81
32488	Eggs: Prices received by producers, cents per dozen above or below 10-year average, 15th day of month		82 82
32490	Turkeys, live: Prices received by producers, cents per pound above or below 10-year average, 15th day of month		83 83
	<u>Vegetables</u>		
26465-B	Potatoes: U.S. acreage, yield, production, and farm price, 1909 to date		84 85
29477-B	Potatoes: U. S. acreage, yield, production, and farm price, 30 Late States, 1919 to date		86 86
17605	Farm price of potatoes and index numbers of prices paid by farmers, 1910 to date		87 87
26466-B	Sweetpotatoes: Production and seasonal average price to growers, by regions, 1909 - 1937		88 88
26479-B	17 vegetables for fresh market shipment: Indexes of acreage, yields, price, and value, 1919 to date		89 89
31768-B	Acreage of commercial truck crops for market, canning and manufacture, and value per acre		90 90
26468-B	Total acreage and value of 8 commercial truck crops for manufacture, 1918-37		91 91
32744	Total supply of canned vegetables, 1921-22 to date		92 92
	<u>Fruits</u>		
31725-B	Cash farm income from fruits, and income of industrial workers, 1924 to date		93 93
29496-B	Apples and citrus fruits: Index numbers of production and prices		94 94
20706-B	Apple production, cold-storage holdings, exports, and farm price, 1910-11 to date		95 95
23968-FSS	Apple Trees: Number on farms and average production, United States, 1910-35		96 96

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>		<u>Page</u>	
			<u>Chart</u>	<u>Data</u>
23742-B	Orange production and farm price, 1920-21 to date		97	97
23741-B	Grapefruit production and farm price, 1920-21 to date		98	98
31697-B	Peaches: Production and seasonal average price received by producers, 1919 to date		99	99
26431-B	Pears: Production, exports, and farm price		100	100
26432-B	Cherry production and farm price in 12 States		101	101
23836-B	Strawberries: Production and farm prices by regions, 1918-37		102	102
29485-B	Nuts: Total net supply available for consumption as nuts, 1919 to date		103	103

Distribution of Gross Income from Farm Production, 1924 to Date



Gross income from farm production includes the value of products consumed on the farm as well as the cash income from products which are produced and marketed. Both gross income and cash income have increased greatly since 1932. Since farmers' expenditures for production increase less rapidly than income in periods of recovery, the remainder available for the operator's labor, capital, and management increases relative to total income.

Distribution of gross income from farm production, 1924-

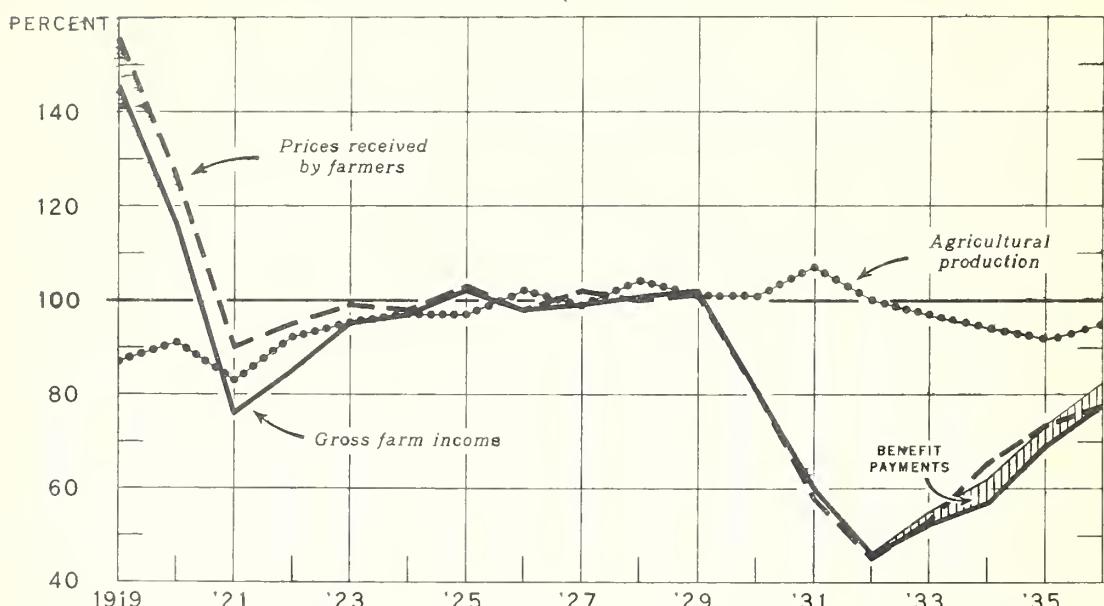
Year	Gross income ^{1/}	Production expenses	Farm value of products retained for consumption	Cash income available for operator's labor, capital and management	Rental and benefit payments
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1924	11,337	5,538	1,697	4,102	
1925	11,968	5,834	1,882	4,252	
1926	11,480	5,960	1,822	3,698	
1927	11,616	5,979	1,744	3,893	
1928	11,741	6,145	1,742	3,854	
1929	11,941	6,272	1,524	1,145	
1930	9,454	5,591	1,424	2,439	
1931	6,968	4,575	1,167	1,226	
1932	5,337	3,845	960	532	
1933	6,406	3,723	997	1,686	278
1934	7,276	3,809	1,049	2,418	595
1935	8,508	3,970	1,307	3,231	498
1936	9,530	4,230	1,430	3,870	480
1937					
1938					
1939					

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current data for columns 1, 2, 3, and 5, published annually in mimeographed release "Income from farm production in United States."

1/ Includes rental and benefit payments.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICES, AND INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1919 TO DATE

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-1929 = 100)



The index numbers of agricultural production measure the quantity of goods produced for sale and for home consumption on farms. The index numbers of prices measure the price changes of a fixed bill of goods during the period in which production for the year is normally marketed. Changes in gross income are the result of changes in both prices and production.

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Agricultural production, prices, and income, United States, 1919 -

Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

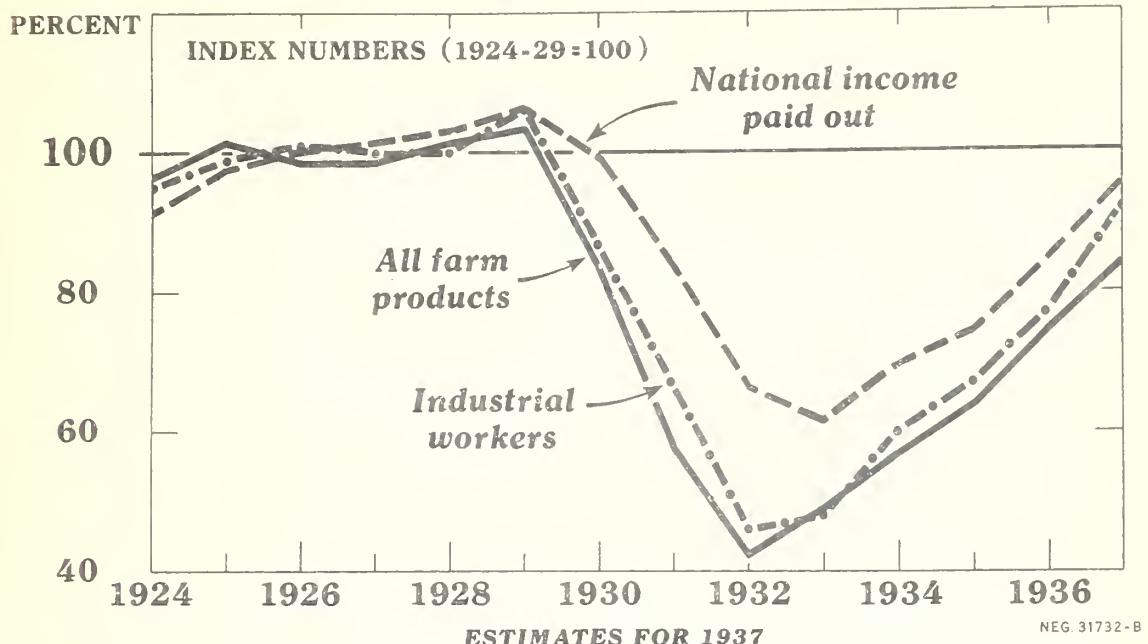
Year	Agricultural production	Prices received by farmers	Gross farm income	Gross farm income, including benefit payments
1919	87	155	145	
1920	91	126	116	
1921	83	90	76	
1922	92	95	85	
1923	95	99	95	
1924	97	98	97	
1925	97	103	102	
1926	102	98	98	
1927	99	102	99	
1928	104	100	101	
1929	101	101	102	
1930	101	81	81	
1931	107	58	60	
1932	100	45	46	
1933	97	53	52	55
1934	94	65	57	62
1935	92	73	69	73
1936	95	78	78	82
1937				
1938				
1939				

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Index numbers of volume of agricultural production published annually in mimeographed release "Income from farm production in the United States".

Index numbers of prices and income (on 1924-29 base) are not published.

Cash Income from Farm Marketings, National Income, and Income of Industrial Workers



NEG. 31732-B

The importance to farmers of the outlook for changes in consumer purchasing power is indicated by the fairly close relationships among the incomes of industrial workers, the national income paid out, and the cash incomes from farm marketings.

Cash income from farm marketings, national income, and income of industrial workers, 1924 to date

Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Year	:	National incomes paid out	:	Incomes (all farm products)	:	Income of industrial workers
1924	:	91.4		96.5		95
1925	:	97.5		101.5		99
1926	:	100.0		98.5		101
1927	:	101.5		98.5		100
1928	:	103.2		101.5		100
1929	:	106.4		103.5		106
1930	:	99.2		83.5		87
1931	:	83.8		58.0		67
1932	:	66.0		42.5		46
1933	:	61.1		49.0		48
1934	:	65.4		57.0		60
1935	:	74.4		64.0		67
1936	:	84.5		74.5		77
1937 2/	:	95.3		84.0		92
1938	:					
1939	:					

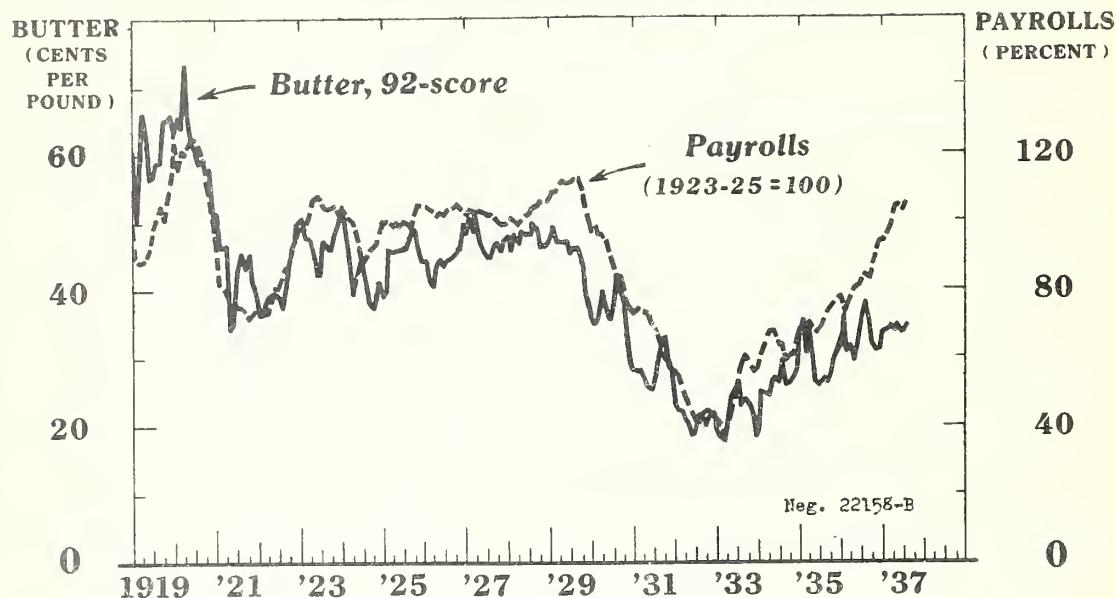
Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data not published.

1/ All index numbers prior to 1929 are based on estimates of national incomes as published in "America's Capacity to Consume" by Levin, Moulton, and Warburton, The Brookings Institute. Since 1929 indices are based upon the revised estimates of National Income Paid Out, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This series was extended back to 1924 by multiplying the earlier series by .9808, the ratio of the Commerce estimates for 1929 to that of the same year in the earlier series.

2/ Estimates.

Price of Butter at New York and Index Numbers of Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries, 1919 to Date

ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



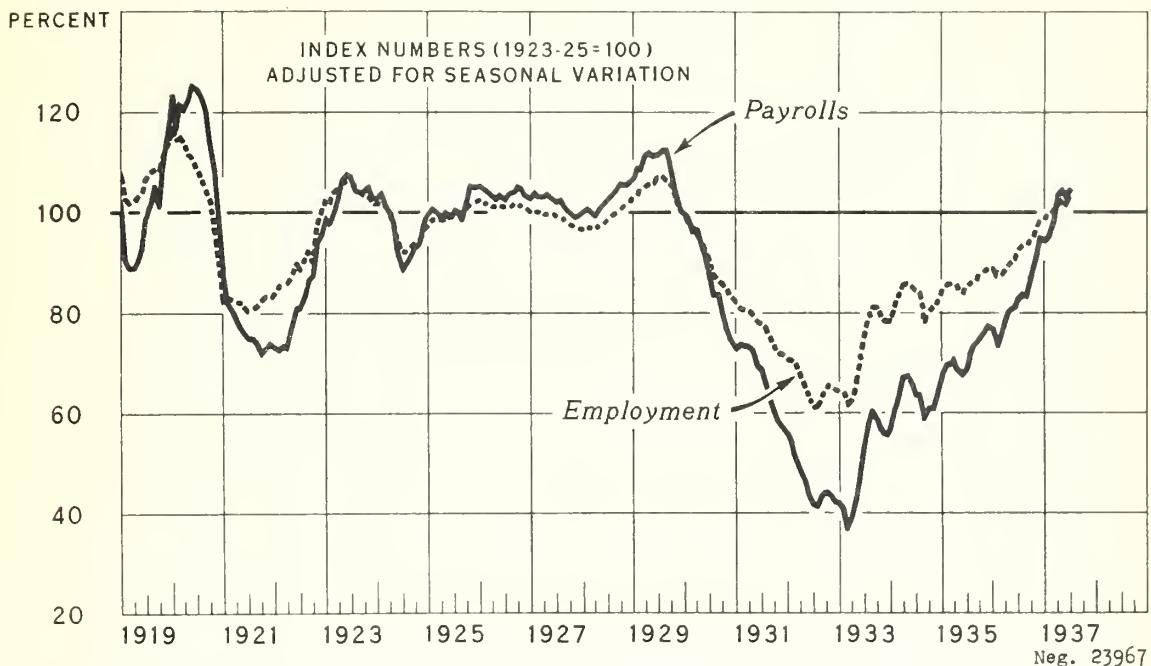
The relationship between changes in factory payrolls and the prices of many farm products is illustrated by the very similar movement of butter prices and factory payrolls.

Butter, 92 score: Price per pound at New York, by months, 1919 -
(Adjusted for seasonal variation)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
1919	60.7	50.8	59.6	66.2	62.6	56.5	56.9	58.8	58.9	65.2	65.3	66.0
1920	63.4	65.4	64.1	73.3	65.9	62.1	60.8	58.9	59.3	58.1	57.9	49.9
1921	51.5	46.3	46.3	46.8	34.3	35.5	43.3	45.5	43.1	45.4	41.2	39.9
1922	36.8	36.5	37.1	38.7	39.6	39.7	38.8	37.7	41.0	44.4	46.5	49.4
1923	50.7	48.9	47.6	47.3	45.1	42.1	42.3	46.9	46.0	46.0	48.2	49.8
1924	52.0	49.6	45.1	39.5	41.8	44.9	42.9	40.9	37.9	37.5	39.4	40.8
1925	39.2	40.0	45.8	45.7	45.8	45.9	46.0	46.2	48.2	49.1	46.5	44.8
1926	44.1	44.1	41.3	40.5	43.9	44.5	43.5	44.5	44.6	45.3	46.4	49.8
1927	48.3	50.5	48.5	51.6	46.8	45.9	44.7	44.6	46.5	46.7	45.6	47.3
1928	47.9	45.7	47.7	46.7	48.3	47.7	48.2	49.9	48.8	46.1	46.4	46.0
1929	47.0	49.0	46.7	46.6	46.8	47.0	45.5	46.2	46.2	44.0	39.1	37.4
1930	35.9	35.0	36.0	39.5	37.4	35.6	37.8	41.4	39.8	38.6	33.1	29.3
1931	28.0	27.9	27.9	26.8	25.5	25.2	26.8	29.9	32.5	32.6	28.3	27.8
1932	23.2	22.1	21.8	20.6	20.2	18.4	19.5	21.6	20.8	20.0	21.4	21.9
1933	19.4	18.4	17.6	21.3	24.2	24.6	26.3	22.7	23.6	23.2	21.6	18.3
1934	19.5	24.9	24.5	24.3	26.3	26.9	26.3	29.1	25.8	26.0	26.9	28.1
1935	33.6	35.5	30.6	35.4	29.4	26.2	25.6	26.6	26.1	27.1	29.6	31.0
1936	34.0	36.2	31.1	31.8	29.6	32.1	36.1	37.8	35.0	31.8	30.8	31.1
1937	33.6	33.7	34.6	33.8	34.7	33.4	33.9	34.9				
1938												

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data for adjusted butter prices have never been published. Index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing industries published by Bureau of Labor Statistics have been adjusted for seasonal variation by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1919 TO DATE



The trend of industrial employment and payrolls is similar to that of industrial production. Higher wage rates and longer hours have contributed to the marked increase in payrolls during 1937.

Employment in manufacturing industries, United States, by months, 1919 -

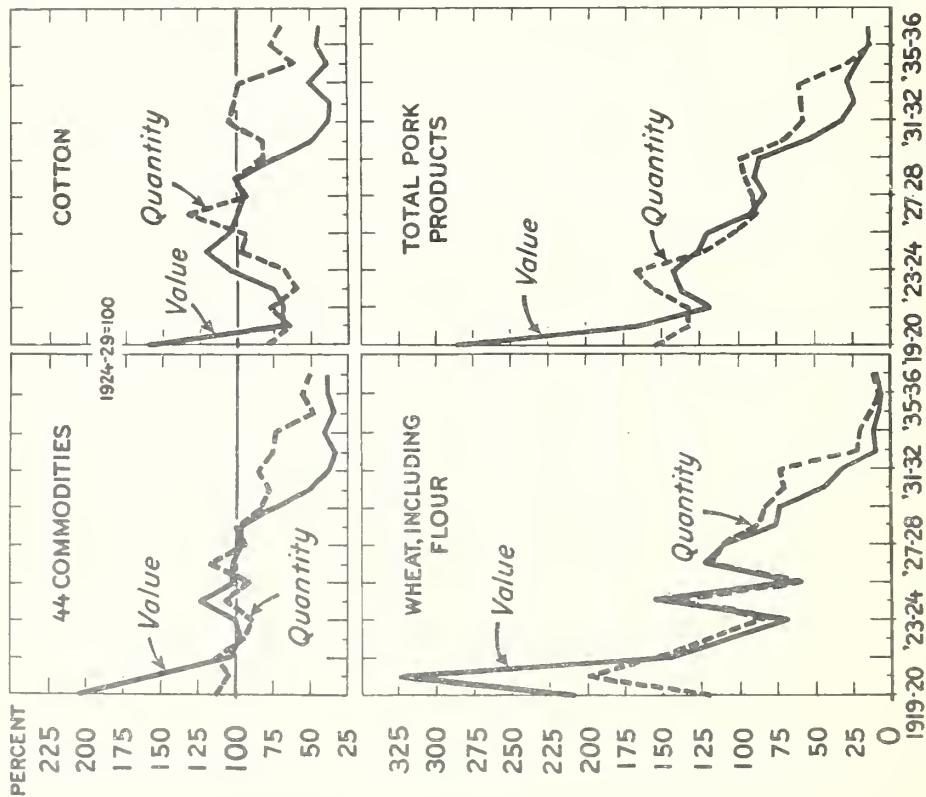
Index numbers (1923-25 = 100) adjusted for seasonal variation

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1919	107.0	102.8	101.5	101.9	102.9	104.0	106.7	107.9	108.8	108.6	111.1	113.8
1920	116.6	114.5	115.1	113.9	111.6	110.7	108.2	107.0	104.7	101.5	96.2	89.4
1921	82.2	83.1	82.6	81.9	81.9	81.2	80.1	80.6	81.7	82.4	83.4	83.1
1922	83.9	85.1	85.5	85.7	88.0	89.8	88.3	90.3	92.3	95.1	97.7	99.7
1923	102.3	102.9	104.0	104.7	105.6	106.6	106.1	105.2	104.2	103.2	102.9	101.7
1924	101.4	101.5	100.9	99.6	97.0	94.4	92.1	92.2	92.9	93.9	94.4	96.4
1925	97.7	98.3	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.8	100.7	101.7	102.1
1926	102.2	101.9	101.6	101.2	100.9	101.1	100.8	101.2	101.6	101.4	101.1	100.6
1927	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.4	99.7	99.2	98.9	98.4	97.7	97.1	96.6
1928	96.7	96.9	97.1	96.9	97.3	97.9	98.4	99.4	99.8	100.4	101.4	102.0
1929	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.4	105.7	106.9	107.0	106.0	105.3	103.1	100.6
1930	99.4	97.8	96.7	95.8	94.4	92.8	90.1	88.0	86.8	85.7	84.4	83.0
1931	81.7	80.8	80.5	80.2	79.7	78.3	77.8	76.7	75.1	73.1	71.8	71.7
1932	71.0	70.6	69.1	66.9	64.6	62.8	61.1	61.6	63.4	64.9	65.4	64.8
1933	64.2	64.1	61.4	62.7	65.9	70.7	76.1	79.4	81.2	81.2	79.5	78.2
1934	78.3	81.4	84.0	85.4	85.9	85.2	83.4	83.0	78.1	80.8	80.8	82.3
1935	84.1	85.3	85.7	85.6	84.6	83.7	85.0	86.1	86.3	87.3	88.1	88.7
1936	88.8	87.4	87.7	88.6	89.8	90.4	92.8	93.4	93.8	94.4	96.2	98.6
1937	98.8	99.7	100.9	101.6	102.2	101.4	103.3					
1938												

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics, and adjusted for seasonal variation by Federal Reserve Board and published in Federal Reserve Bulletin. Index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing industries published by Bureau of Labor Statistics have been adjusted for seasonal variation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

U.S. Exports of Farm Products, 1919-20 to Date

United States exports of farm products, 1919-20 to date
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)



Year beginning July	44 commodities		Cotton		Wheat, including flour		Total pork products	
	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value
1919-20	113.4	203.2	81.3	159.3	119.9	209.3	153.7	286.6
1920-21	106.5	142.9	64.5	69.2	199.4	323.2	132.7	165.4
1921-22	112.9	103.9	77.1	68.7	152.6	144.3	132.2	118.4
1922-23	94.0	97.3	60.3	76.0	121.4	105.7	156.5	138.0
1923-24	89.0	100.9	67.7	104.2	86.5	67.3	168.6	142.5
1924-25	107.2	124.1	96.8	122.3	140.8	154.8	122.1	126.8
1925-26	91.7	101.4	94.2	105.8	58.5	64.1	102.3	120.1
1926-27	118.4	101.9	132.6	99.9	118.4	121.8	88.3	93.3
1927-28	96.3	96.5	93.1	94.6	111.4	110.5	91.2	82.7
1928-29	101.4	97.7	100.2	100.1	88.4	75.5	96.9	89.9
1929-30	84.9	78.3	83.0	77.4	82.7	73.4	99.5	87.2
1930-31	79.1	53.7	82.4	48.9	71.0	45.3	69.0	54.2
1931-32	86.5	38.9	104.8	39.1	73.3	32.2	59.3	30.2
1932-33	75.2	30.7	101.7	37.4	22.2	9.6	59.8	24.6
1933-34	74.5	41.3	98.4	51.0	20.0	10.1	61.6	28.5
1934-35	48.7	34.4	61.1	38.4	11.6	7.2	30.9	21.8
1935-36	56.4	39.0	76.9	46.0	8.6	6.0	15.8	14.6
1936-37	51.1	39.0	69.5	44.1	11.7	9.3	14.5	14.5
1927-28	125.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	125.0	100.0	125.0	100.0
1958-59	150.0	125.0	150.0	125.0	150.0	125.0	150.0	125.0

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data not published. Based on data from official records of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

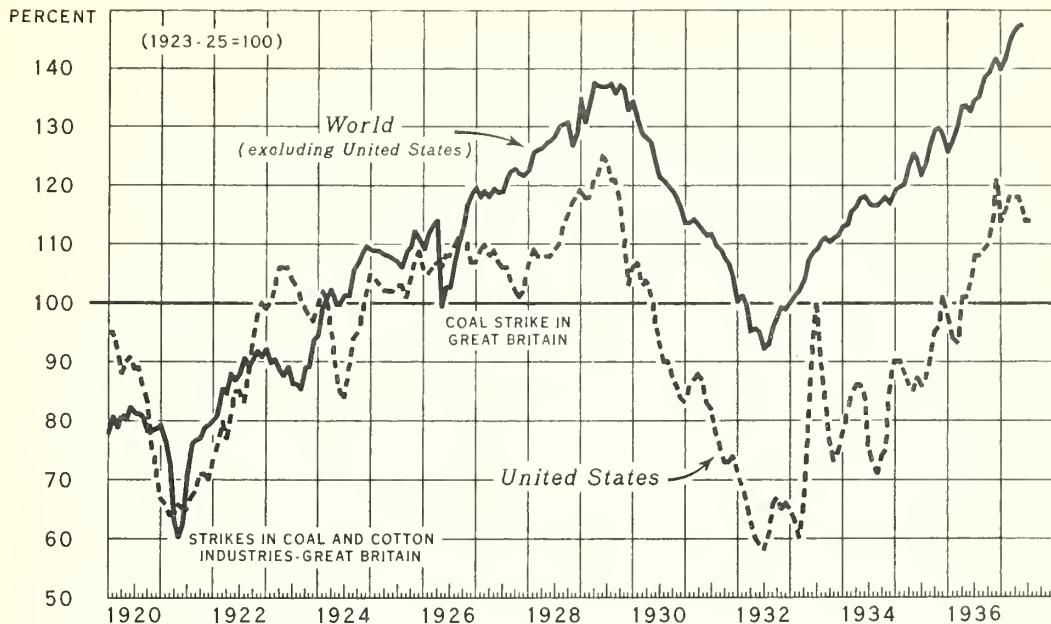
Neg. 24331-B

The value and quantity of agricultural exports in recent years have not shown increases corresponding with the improvement in foreign economic conditions. This has been partly a result of short crops in the United States. More nearly normal production in this country will tend to increase exports, but foreign markets still are restricted relative to pre-depression years. Foreign economic conditions greatly affect the prices of some American farm products even though exports are small.

NEG 24331-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: UNITED STATES AND WORLD EXCLUDING UNITED STATES



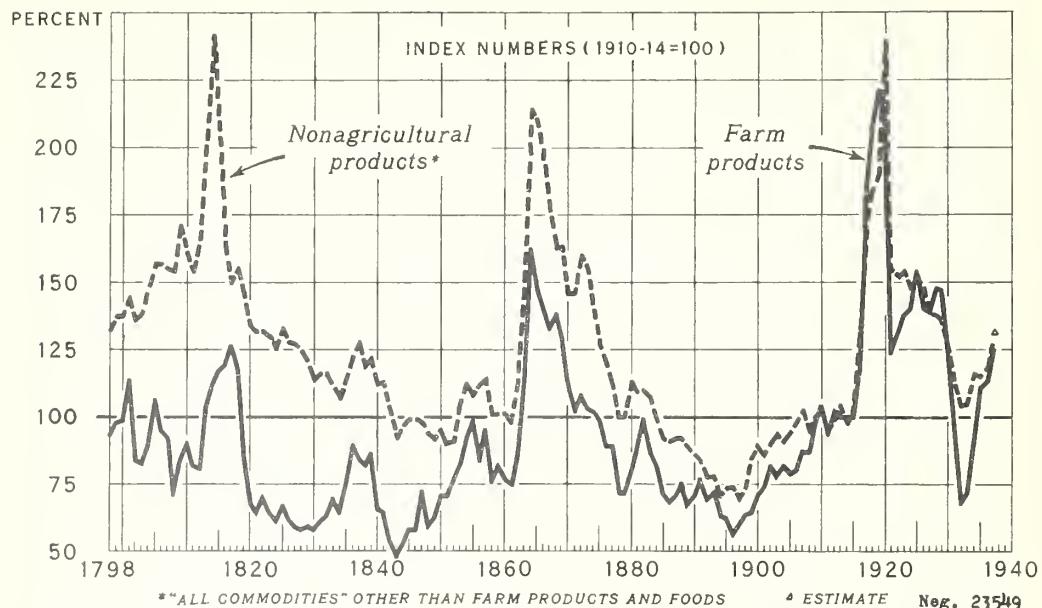
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 31327 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During the post-war period industrial production in foreign countries, on the average, has increased at a more rapid rate than in the United States. Due to the importance of the United States in the international trade structure, short-time variations in industrial output in the United States and in combined foreign countries have been very similar.

Year	Industrial production Index numbers (1923-25 = 100)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	95	95	93	88	90	91	89	89	86	83	76	72
1921	67	66	64	64	66	65	65	67	68	71	71	70
1922	73	76	80	77	81	85	85	83	88	93	97	100
1923	99	100	103	106	106	106	104	103	100	99	98	97
1924	100	102	100	95	89	85	84	89	94	95	97	101
1925	105	104	103	102	102	102	103	103	101	104	107	109
1926	106	105	106	107	106	108	108	110	111	111	110	107
1927	107	108	110	108	109	107	106	106	104	102	101	102
1928	107	109	108	108	108	108	109	110	113	115	117	118
1929	119	118	118	121	122	125	124	121	121	118	110	103
1930	106	107	103	104	102	98	93	90	90	88	86	84
1931	83	86	87	88	87	83	82	78	76	73	73	74
1932	72	69	67	63	60	59	58	60	66	67	65	66
1933	65	63	59	66	78	91	100	91	84	76	72	75
1934	78	81	81	86	86	84	76	73	71	74	75	86
1935	90	90	88	86	85	87	86	88	91	95	96	101
1936	97	94	93	101	101	104	108	108	109	110	114	121
1937	114	116	118	118	118	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
World excluding United States (major countries adjusted for seasonal variation)												
1920	77.7	80.5	78.8	81.1	80.2	82.3	81.3	81.0	80.7	78.3	78.7	78.6
1921	79.2	76.6	72.5	63.4	60.0	62.1	70.0	75.9	76.6	77.1	78.3	79.3
1922	80.0	80.8	85.4	84.5	88.0	86.8	87.8	90.6	89.1	90.3	91.9	90.6
1923	92.3	89.7	90.3	88.4	87.5	89.2	86.2	86.3	85.3	88.9	89.0	93.5
1924	94.5	98.9	100.5	102.3	99.8	99.7	101.3	101.1	105.6	106.8	108.4	109.7
1925	109.0	108.3	108.7	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.0	106.2	108.8	109.7	112.3	110.3
1926	109.1	111.8	112.9	114.0	99.2	102.7	102.6	107.4	110.2	113.2	116.7	118.6
1927	119.7	117.9	119.2	118.0	119.4	118.8	119.0	121.1	122.5	122.8	121.9	121.5
1928	122.5	125.5	126.1	126.4	127.3	127.8	128.5	130.0	130.4	130.6	126.8	128.9
1929	134.8	130.6	133.7	137.7	137.1	136.8	137.1	137.4	135.7	137.2	136.5	132.7
1930	134.3	131.2	128.7	128.1	127.2	123.7	121.5	120.8	119.9	119.0	117.7	115.9
1931	113.4	113.6	114.2	113.2	112.3	111.5	111.7	109.7	109.0	107.7	106.7	104.5
1932	100.2	101.2	99.2	95.4	95.8	98.8	92.2	93.0	96.0	97.7	99.4	99.0
1933	100.1	101.2	102.2	103.8	107.0	108.4	109.0	110.5	111.2	110.4	111.1	111.6
1934	112.8	113.3	115.5	116.4	117.8	118.1	116.9	116.6	116.6	117.4	118.0	116.9
1935	119.2	119.6	120.1	122.9	124.5	121.6	123.4	127.1	129.4	129.8	128.8	128.8
1936	125.9	127.4	130.2	133.6	132.5	134.5	135.1	138.3	139.1	140.6	141.8	141.8
1937	139.8	141.9	144.9	146.1	147.3	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
1/ Preliminary.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM AND NONAGRICULTURAL*
 PRODUCTS, 1798-1937


* "ALL COMMODITIES" OTHER THAN FARM PRODUCTS AND FOODS

* ESTIMATE Neg. 23549

Agricultural and nonagricultural prices have shared the influences of industrial prosperity and credit expansion in war and post-war periods. The marked price fluctuations are one of the major uncertainties with which both farm operators and owners of farm land must contend.

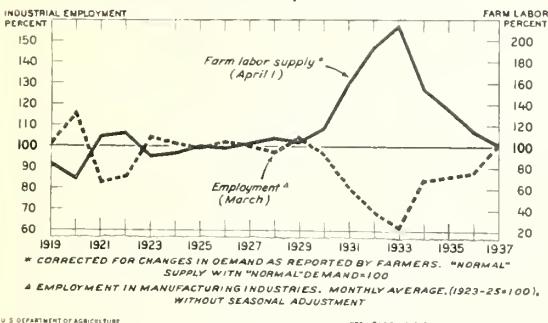
 Wholesale prices of farm and nonagricultural products 1/ by years, 1798 - Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year:	Farm : Nonagri- : products; cultural:	Year : Farm : Nonagri- : products; cultural:					
1798 :	93	132	1833 :	69	111	138	163
1799 :	98	137	1834 :	64	107	128	163
1800 :	99	137	1835 :	75	114	170	146
1801 :	113	144	1836 :	89	123	171	146
1802 :	84	136	1837 :	84	127	172	160
1803 :	83	138	1838 :	82	119	173	156
1804 :	89	148	1839 :	86	122	174	1908
1805 :	106	157	1840 :	65	112	175	87
1806 :	95	157	1841 :	64	113	176	95
1807 :	92	155	1842 :	53	103	177	120
1808 :	71	154	1843 :	48	92	178	111
1809 :	83	171	1844 :	52	97	179	1912
1810 :	90	161	1845 :	58	99	180	102
1811 :	82	154	1846 :	58	99	181	100
1812 :	81	166	1847 :	72	98	182	104
1813 :	104	204	1848 :	59	94	183	103
1814 :	112	241	1849 :	62	92	184	104
1815 :	117	203	1850 :	71	95	185	105
1816 :	119	163	1851 :	71	90	186	106
1817 :	126	150	1852 :	77	91	187	107
1818 :	117	155	1853 :	83	105	188	108
1819 :	87	146	1854 :	93	112	189	109
1820 :	68	134	1855 :	98	108	190	110
1821 :	64	132	1856 :	84	112	191	111
1822 :	70	132	1857 :	95	114	192	112
1823 :	64	130	1858 :	76	101	193	113
1824 :	61	126	1859 :	82	101	194	114
1825 :	67	133	1860 :	77	101	195	115
1826 :	62	128	1861 :	75	98	196	116
1827 :	79	127	1862 :	86	113	197	117
1828 :	8	125	1863 :	113	150	198	118
1829 :	59	121	1864 :	162	214	189	119
1830 :	58	114	1865 :	148	210	1900	120
1831 :	61	116	1866 :	140	197	1901	121
1832 :	63	116	1867 :	133	176	1902	122
							90
							1937

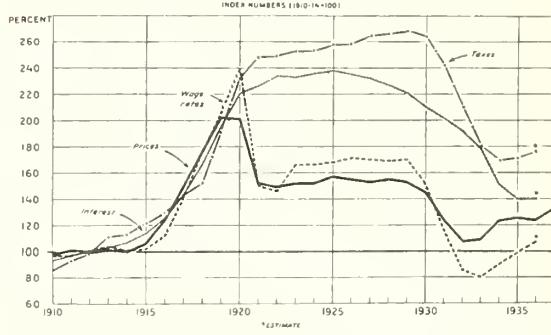
Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current data not published regularly. Data for "Farm products", variable group weights, 1798-1889, published in "The Price Series", by G.F. Warren and F.A. Pearson. Data for "Nonagricultural products", 1798-1889, computed from Warren and Pearson index numbers. Beginning 1890, data for both series based on Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers. ^{1/} All commodities other than farm products and foods.

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

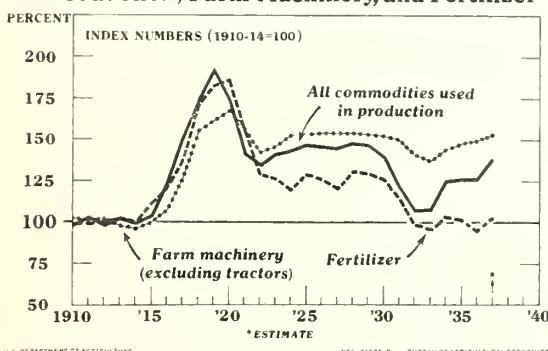
Supply of Farm Labor and Industrial Employment, Index Numbers, 1919 to Date



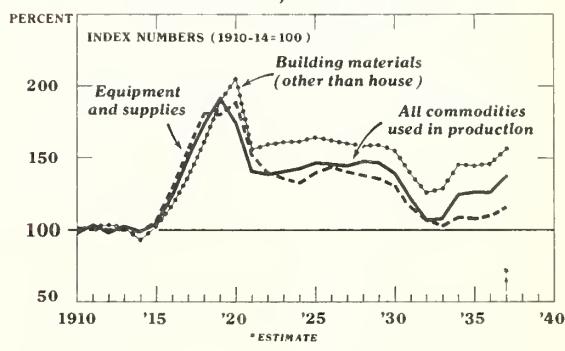
PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, FARM WAGE RATES, AND INTEREST AND TAXES PAYABLE PER ACRE, 1910 TO DATE



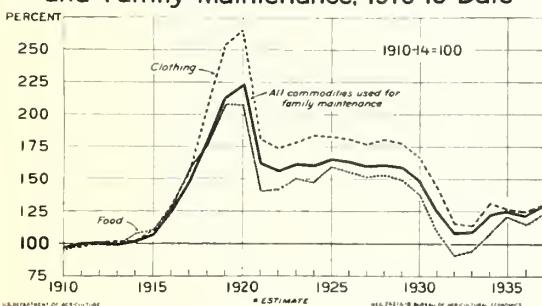
Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities Used in Production, Farm Machinery, and Fertilizer



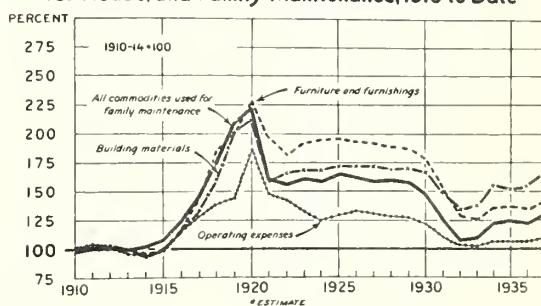
Prices Paid by Farmers for Specified Commodities, 1910 to Date



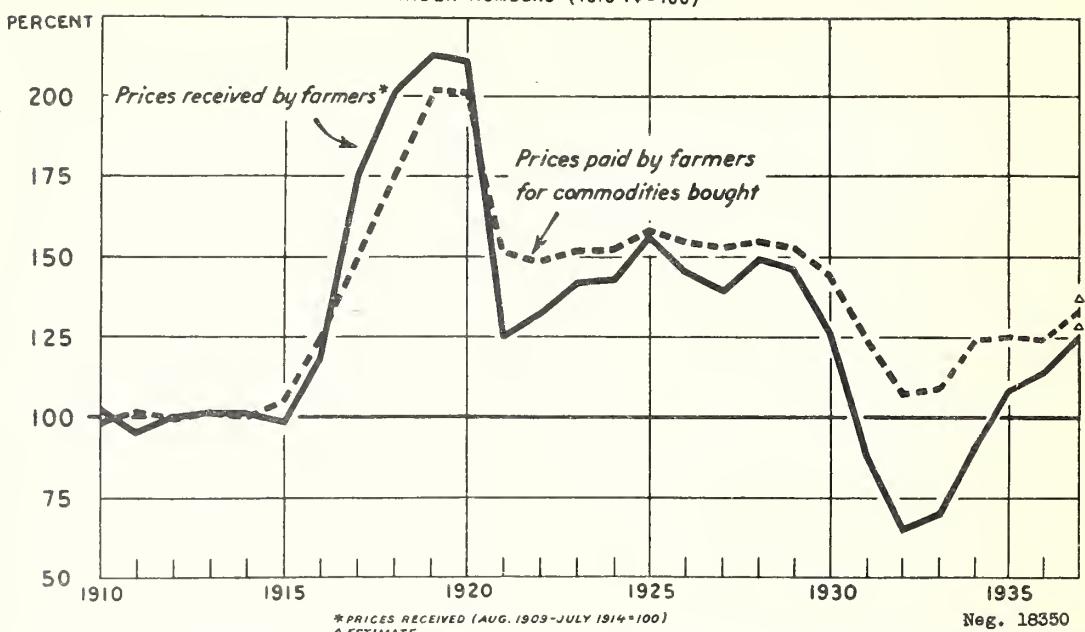
Prices Paid by Farmers for Food, Clothing, and Family Maintenance, 1910 to Date



Prices Paid by Farmers for Operating Expenses, Furniture and Furnishings, Building Materials for House, and Family Maintenance, 1910 to Date



PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, 1910 TO DATE
INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14 = 100)



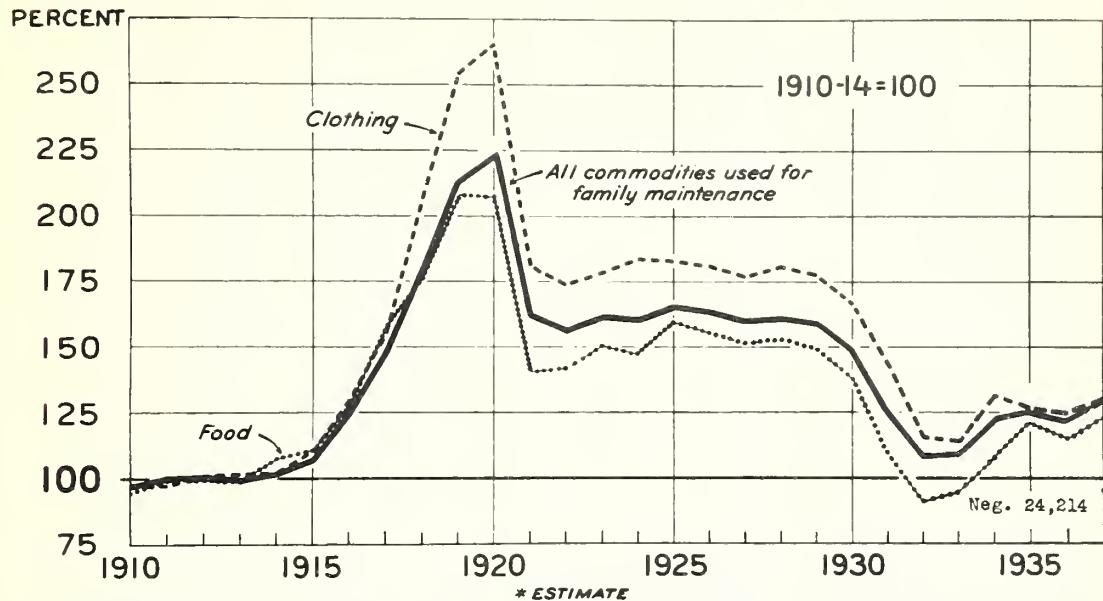
During periods of business recession, prices received by farmers decline faster and farther than do prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased. During periods of recovery they rise more rapidly. Lower agricultural production from 1934 to 1936 contributed to the rise in prices of farm products. In relation to pre-war levels, prices received by farmers in January 1937 were higher than prices paid by farmers for the first time since 1925. Larger crops in 1937 have been accompanied by a downward trend in prices and in buying power per unit of farm products, although 1937 prices on the whole have averaged higher than 1936 prices.

Prices received and paid by farmers, 1910 -
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Calendar year	Prices		
	Received	1/	Paid
1910	102		98
1911	95		101
1912	100		100
1913	101		101
1914	101		100
1915	98		105
1916	118		124
1917	175		149
1918	202		176
1919	213		202
1920	211		201
1921	125		152
1922	132		149
1923	142		152
1924	143		152
1925	156		157
1926	145		155
1927	139		153
1928	149		155
1929	146		153
1930	126		145
1931	87		124
1932	65		107
1933	70		109
1934	90		123
1935	108		125
1936	114		124
1937			
1938			
1939			

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current data published in the Agricultural Situation.
1/ Base period: August 1909 - July 1914.

Prices Paid by Farmers for Food, Clothing, and Family Maintenance, 1910 to Date



* ESTIMATE

Prices paid by farmers for food and clothing, two important items of expenditure for farm family living, increased considerably in 1937 owing to an increased demand and low supplies of some food items such as meat, and to higher production costs for clothing.

Prices paid by farmers for food, clothing, and all commodities used for family maintenance, 1910 to date:
Index numbers. 1910 - 14 = 100

Calendar year	Food	Clothing	All commodities used for family maintenance 1/
1910	95	98	98
1911	99	98	100
1912	100	101	101
1913	99	102	100
1914	107	102	102
1915	110	110	107
1916	126	130	124
1917	154	155	147
1918	174	207	177
1919	208	253	210
1920	207	264	222
1921	140	189	161
1922	141	173	156
1923	150	180	160
1924	148	183	150
1925	150	132	164
1926	155	180	162
1927	152	177	159
1928	153	181	160
1929	149	177	158
1930	137	167	148
1931	109	142	126
1932	90	115	108
1933	95	114	109
1934	103	131	122
1935	120	126	124
1936	116	125	122
1937	2/ 123	2/ 131	2/ 129
1938			
1939			

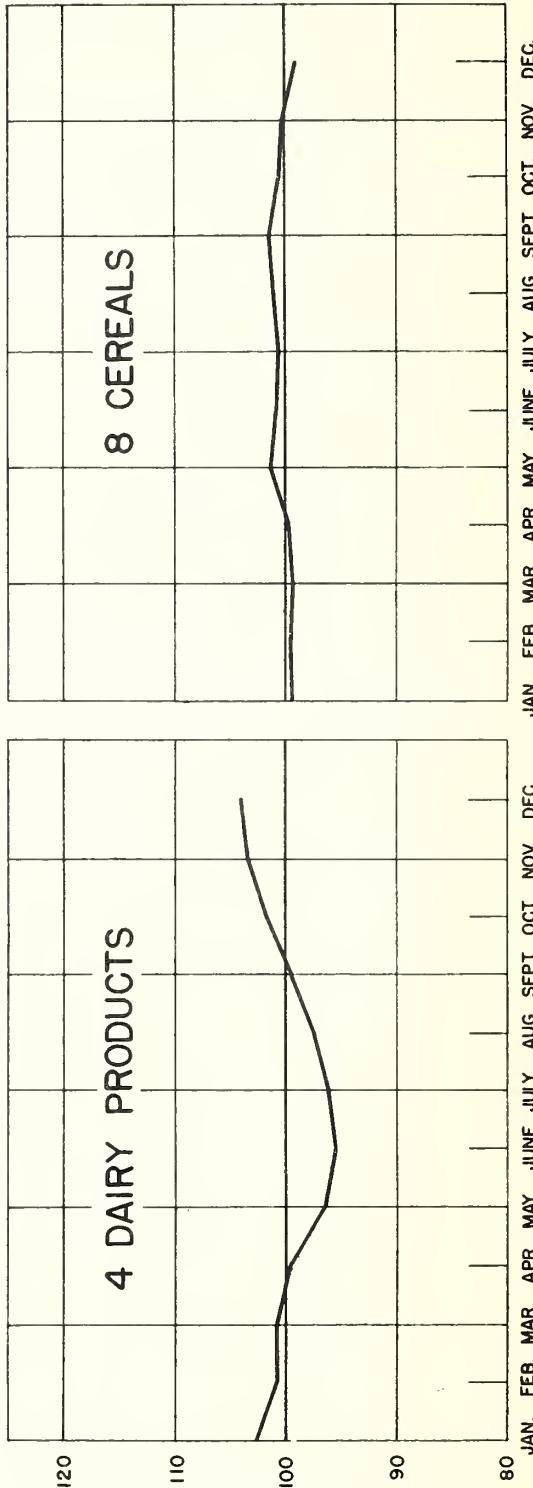
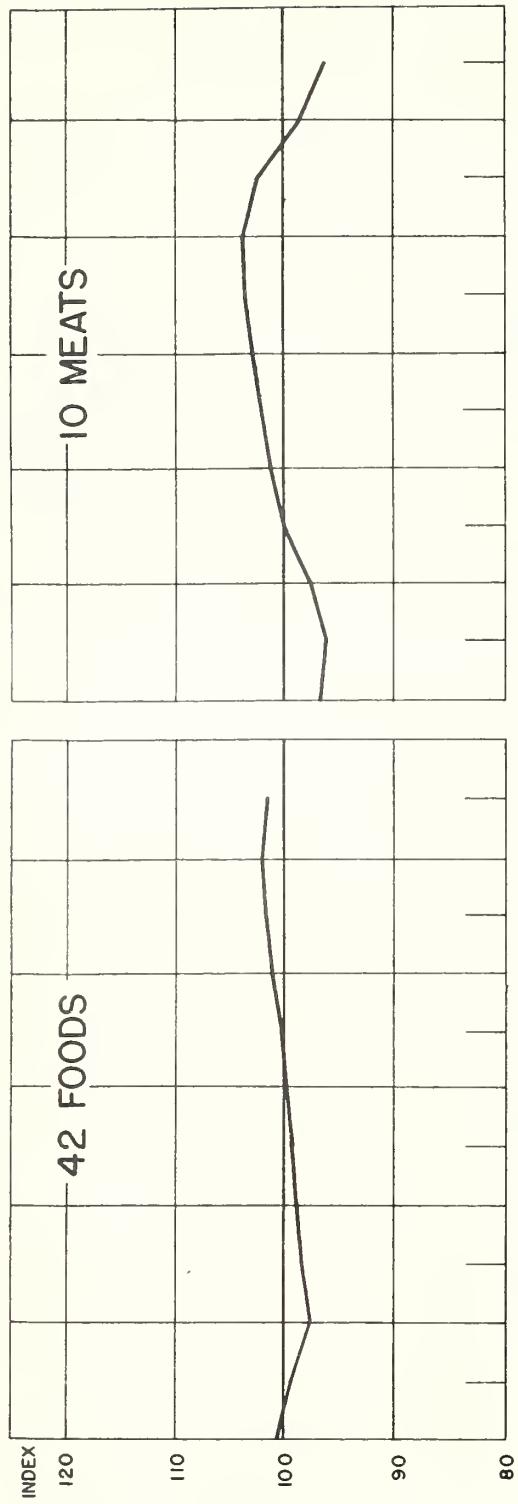
Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current data published in monthly release of United States Department of Agriculture on average prices received by farmers for farm products.

1/ Automobiles were added in 1917.

2/ Preliminary.

SEASONAL TRENDS IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS

INDEX NUMBERS (1913-1932 =100)



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

SOURCE OF DATA: U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

NE G. 14

Seasonal Trends in Retail Prices of Food, 1913-32 = 100

The index of retail prices of 42 IMPORTANT FOODS combined, shows little seasonal fluctuation. The seasonal low point is in March, after which there is a rise until November. This seasonal change is largely a result of the normal seasonal variations in prices of meats, cereals, dairy products, and eggs, - the three groups of food items which are most important in consumers' expenditures for all foods. The seasonal price variations for these three groups differ somewhat but when combined their average results in the seasonal trend shown. The figures for this and succeeding charts are based on average retail prices collected in 51 cities over a period of several years. Trends vary somewhat from year to year, and, particularly for fresh vegetables and fruits, from locality to locality.

Seasonal changes in MEAT PRICES are largely a reflection of seasonal changes in meat supplies although seasonal changes in demand also have some effect. Demand for fresh pork is greatest during the late fall and the winter months when supplies of such meat are usually most plentiful. Demand for beef, lamb, and for cured ham, on the other hand, is relatively strongest during the hot weather months when cold meats and steaks or chops are preferred by many consumers. Marketings of cattle and lambs are largest in the fall, - at the end of the grazing season, - and are smallest in the spring and early summer. As a result of these various changes in supply and demand the prices of all meats as a group are usually lowest in February and highest in September.

The composite index representing an average of retail prices of EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, and MILK, usually declines from a seasonal high point in December, when production and marketings of these commodities are at their lowest level for the year, to a seasonal low in June when milk production is usually at its peak for the year. The peak in egg production commonly comes in April or May. Large quantities of eggs, butter, and cheese are moved into storage during the period when production is large and prices are low, and are moved out of storage when production is seasonally small.

There is little seasonal fluctuation in the index of retail prices of CEREAL FOODS. The prices of these products tend to be slightly lower in the winter months than in the remainder of the year. Supplies of these products are relatively stable through the year since manufacturing costs, which tend to be fairly stable from month to month, comprise a large portion of the retail price.

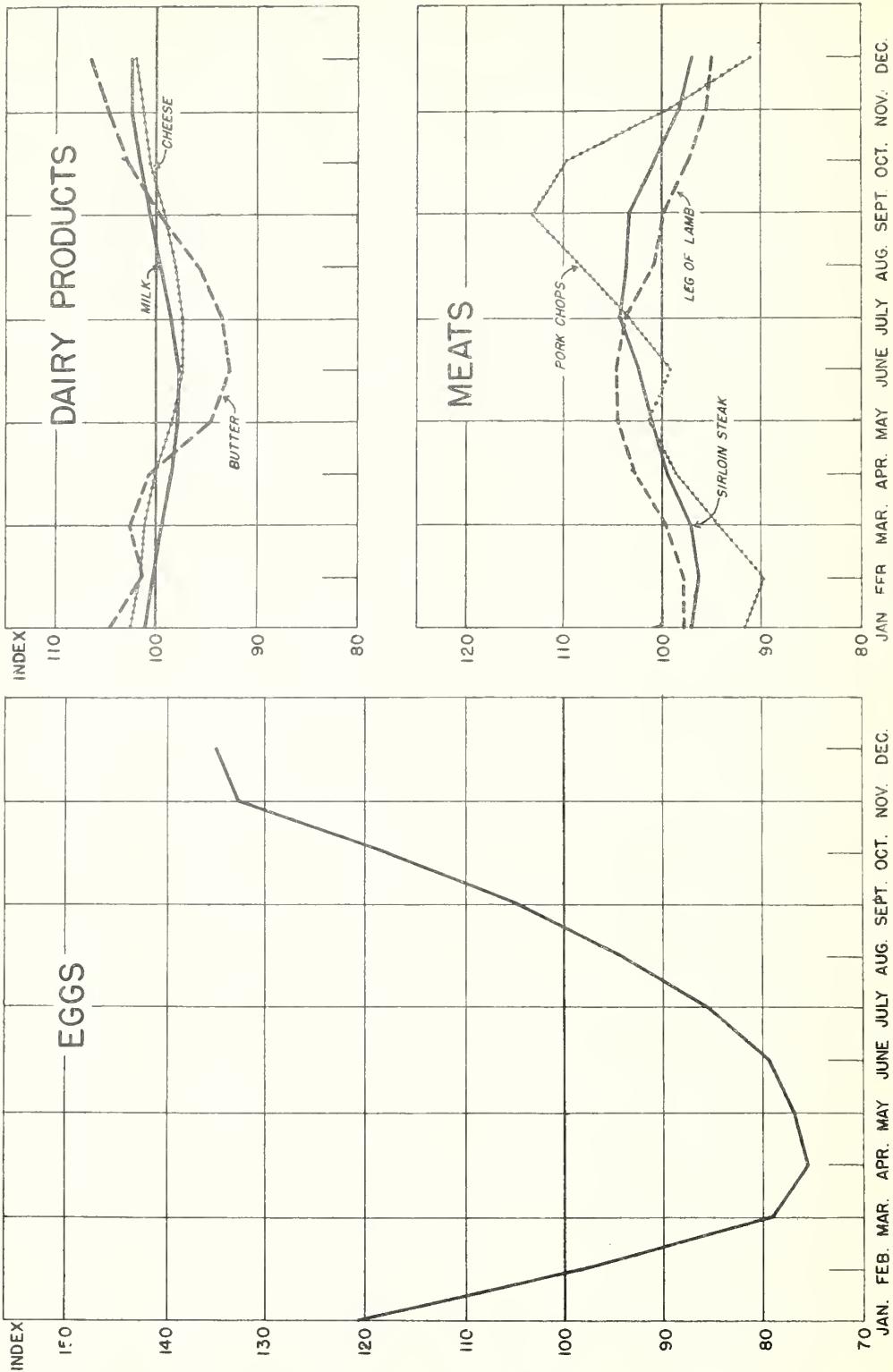
Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
42 foods.....	100.6	98.5	97.5	98.4	98.8	99.3	99.9	100.2	101.1	101.7	102.0	101.4
10 meats.....	96.7	96.1	97.5	100.0	101.1	101.4	102.8	103.3	103.8	102.3	98.8	96.3
4 dairy products	102.6	100.7	100.9	99.6	96.5	95.6	96.1	97.3	99.6	101.9	103.4	104.0
8 cereals.....	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.7	101.2	100.9	100.6	101.0	101.3	100.5	100.2	99.1
Flour.....	98.7	100.0	99.6	100.1	102.6	102.6	100.3	100.8	100.1	98.7	98.2	97.4
Corn meal.....	99.0	98.3	98.1	98.2	98.7	99.1	99.9	101.0	103.2	101.6	100.7	100.1

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SEASONAL TRENDS IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS

INDEX NUMBERS (1913-1932=100)



SOURCE DATA: U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
(NEG. 13)

Retail prices of EGGS usually reach a seasonal peak in December when production is at a low level but decline sharply to a low point in April when production reaches a seasonal high peak. Eggs usually move into cold storage when production is at its peak and move out of storage when production is at a seasonal low level.

Retail prices of DAIRY PRODUCTS also reach a seasonal peak in December when the milk flow is at a low ebb but gradually decline to a seasonal low level in June when milk production is usually at a seasonal peak. The seasonal shifts in retail prices are more pronounced for butter than for milk and cheese since it is the chief outlet for surplus milk production. When the production of milk is at a seasonal high level large quantities are used for the manufacture of butter which moves into cold storage.

Retail prices of LAMB are usually highest in May, June, and July when market supplies of lambs are seasonally light and consist mostly of early spring lambs. As marketings increase, through the summer and fall, prices decline to a seasonal low point in December, at which time grass-fat and grain-fed lambs make up practically the entire supply.

Retail prices of BEEF usually reach a seasonal peak in July and hold to a fairly high level through September. Consumer demand for beef is usually greatest during the summer months. Because of increased marketings of cattle at the end of the grazing season, retail prices usually decline during the fall and reach their seasonal low in February.

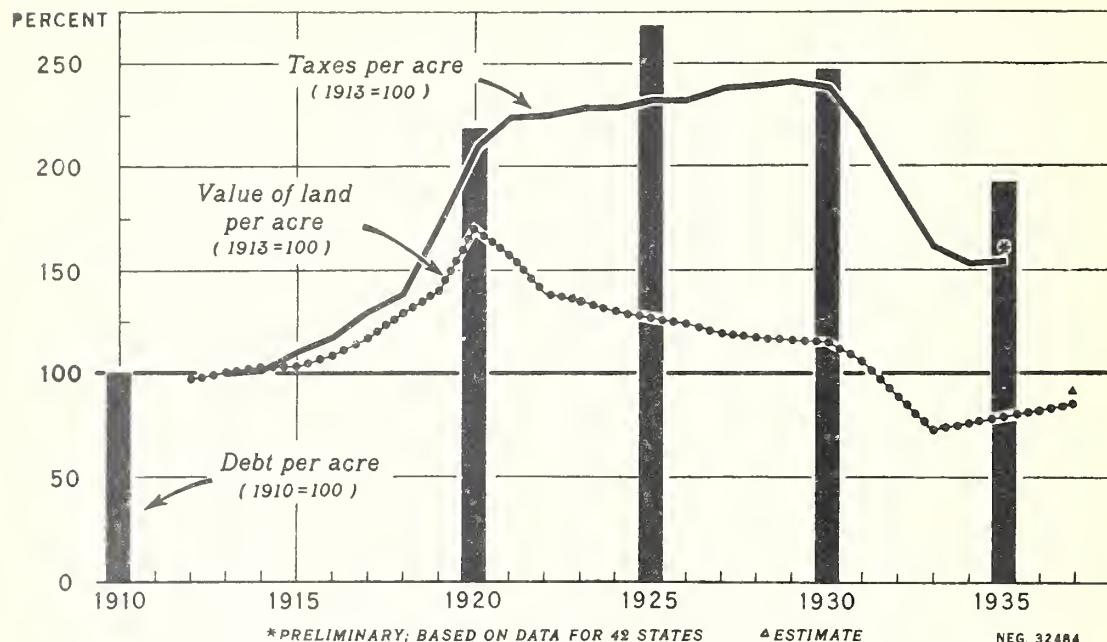
Retail prices of fresh PORK usually reach a seasonal high point in September when the volume of hog marketings is smallest. During the period October to February prices of fresh pork decline sharply in response to the seasonal increase in hog marketings which occurs during this period. From February to September, prices advance as a result of decreasing market supplies.

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Eggs...	120.6	98.4	79.1	75.4	76.8	73.4	85.6	94.0	105.0	117.9	132.7	135.0
Butter...	104.5	101.5	102.8	100.7	94.5	92.7	93.5	95.6	99.4	102.8	104.8	106.7
Milk...	101.1	100.3	99.6	98.6	97.9	97.6	98.4	99.4	100.4	101.7	102.5	102.4
Cheese...	102.4	101.7	101.2	100.2	93.5	97.5	97.3	98.1	99.1	100.7	101.4	102.1
Sirloin steak...	97.1	96.3	97.1	99.4	101.0	102.4	104.2	103.7	103.2	100.8	93.4	97.1
Pork chops...	91.6	89.7	94.1	98.4	101.2	99.1	103.4	108.1	113.1	109.7	98.7	91.0
Lbs. of Lamb....	97.8	97.9	99.6	102.9	104.3	104.5	105.6	100.9	99.9	97.4	95.7	95.1

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MORTGAGE DEBT PER ACRE, VALUE OF LAND, AND TAXES ON FARM REAL ESTATE



Mortgage indebtedness was sharply reduced from 1930 to 1935. At the present time interest charges and taxes are also at a lower level than before 1930. For agriculture as a whole these charges represent a reduction in fixed charges which leaves a relatively greater share of the farm income available for the purchase of industrial goods and for debt reduction.

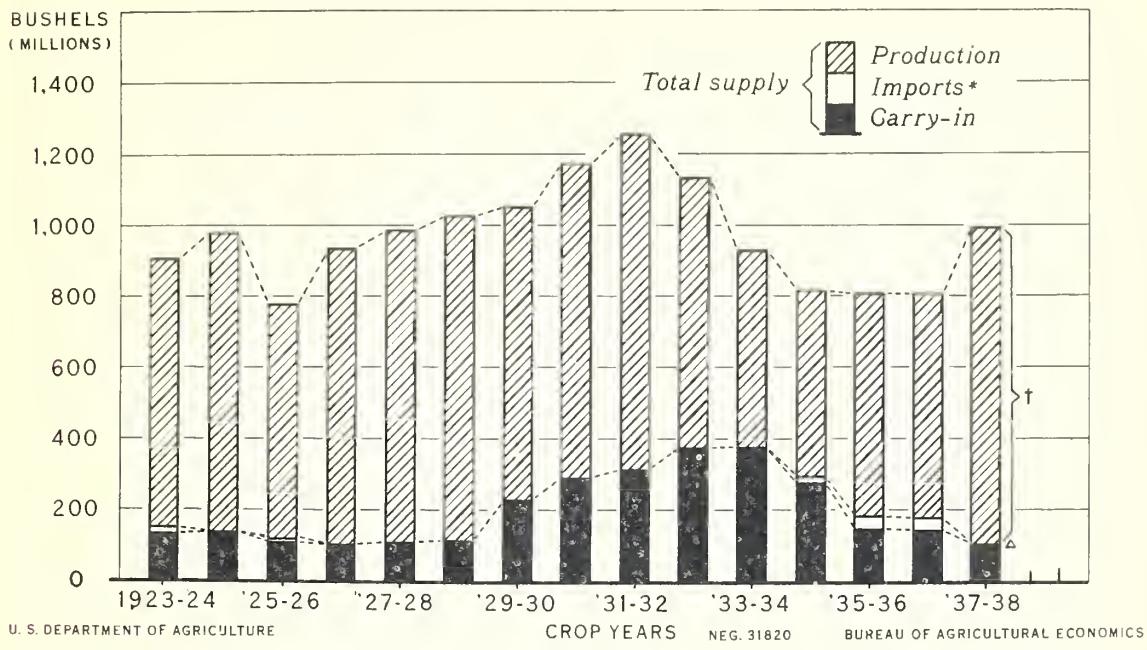
Mortgage debt per acre, value of land, and taxes on farm real estate

Year	Mortgage debt per acre	Value per acre 1913 = 100	Taxes per acre 1913 = 100
	all land in farms		
1910	100		
1911			
1912		97	
1913		100	100
1914		103	101
1915		103	110
1916		108	116
1917		117	129
1918		129	137
1919		140	172
1920	218	170	209
1921		157	223
1922		139	224
1923		135	228
1924		130	228
1925	268	127	232
1926		124	232
1927		119	238
1928		117	239
1929		116	241
1930	247	115	238
1931		106	217
1932		89	188
1933		73	161
1934		76	153
1935	192	79	1/ 154
1936		82	
1937		85	

^{1/} Preliminary; based on data for 42 States.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHEAT: SOURCES OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1923-24 TO DATE



The United States wheat crop for 1937 is considerably in excess of domestic requirements but 4 years of small crops have reduced the large carry-over stocks which had accumulated from 1929 to 1933, and in 3 of the past 4 years some imports of wheat have been necessary to make up shortages in hard red spring and durum supplies.

Wheat: Supply, distribution, and disappearance in continental United States, 1923 to date

Crop year beginning July 1	Supply							
	Stocks July 1				Imports			
	On farms	In country elevators and mills	In merchant elevators and stored for others	Total stocks 1/	New crop	(flour included)	Imports 3/	Total supply
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1923	35,239	37,117	28,956	31,000	132,312	759,482	14,578	906,372
1924	29,349	36,626	38,112	33,000	137,087	841,617	704	979,008
1925	28,638	25,237	28,900	25,576	108,401	668,700	1,747	778,848
1926	27,071	29,501	16,148	27,505	100,225	832,213	77	932,515
1927	26,640	21,776	21,052	40,038	109,506	875,059	188	984,753
1928	19,588	19,277	38,587	34,920	112,372	914,373	91	1,026,836
1929	45,106	41,546	90,442	51,279	228,373	823,217	53	1,051,643
1930	60,216	60,166	109,327	59,170	288,879	886,470	354	1,175,703
1931	37,867	30,252	203,967	41,202	313,288	941,674	7	1,254,969
1932	93,769	41,585	168,405	71,714	375,473	756,927	10	1,132,410
1933	82,882	64,296	123,712	107,952	377,942	551,683	153	929,778
1934	62,516	48,150	80,548	83,114	274,328	526,393	15,569	816,290
1935	44,339	31,799	21,951	49,524	147,613	626,344	34,685	808,642
1936	43,988	22,476	25,202	50,590	142,256	626,461	36,164	804,881
1937	21,830	12,312	16,197	52,899	103,282	4/ 835,950		

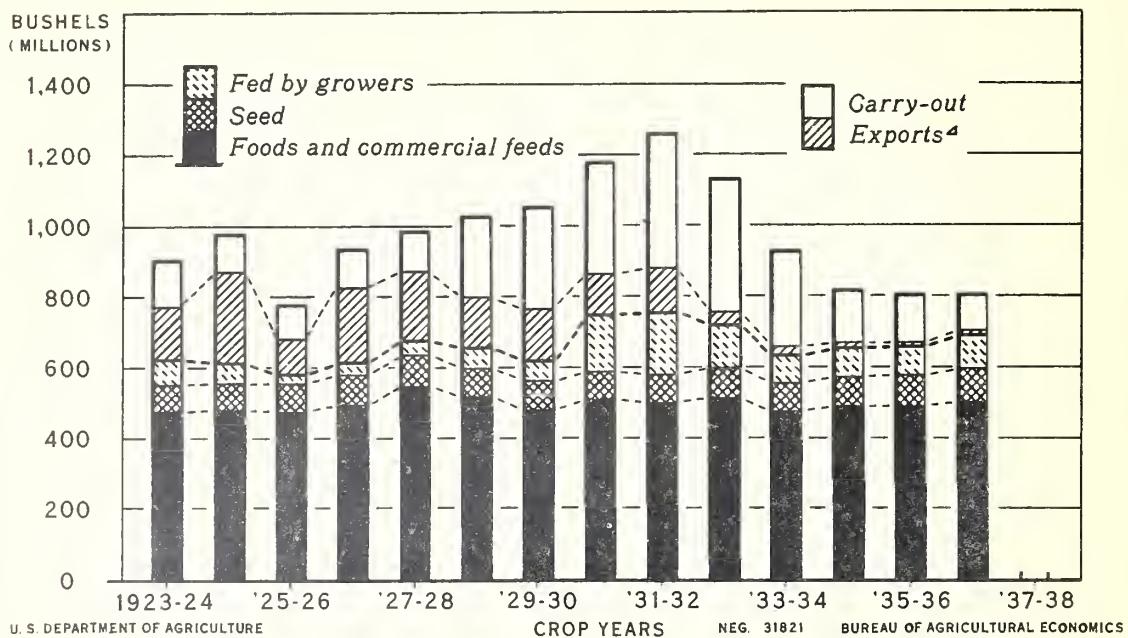
1/ 1923 to 1926 Bradstreets, excluding country elevator stocks.

2/ Stocks in merchant mills and elevators; 1923 and 1924 estimated in absence of actual figures; 1925 to date, Bureau of Census raised to represent all merchant mills. Stored for others; 1923 to 1929 estimated in absence of actual figures; 1930 to date, Bureau of Census raised to represent all merchant mills.

3/ From reports of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States; imports include full-duty wheat, wheat paying a duty of 10 percent ad valorem, and flour in terms of wheat.

4/ Preliminary.

WHEAT: DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1923-24 TO DATE

⁴ INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED ONLY FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT

The amount of wheat used for food and commercial feeds changes little from year to year. The amount of wheat fed on farms by growers largely accounts for the variation in total annual domestic utilization. Exports have declined greatly in recent years, but the large crop in the United States and small supplies in other countries may result in relatively large exports in 1937-38.

Wheat: Supply, distribution, and disappearance in continental United States, 1923 to date

Crop year:	Distribution									
	Exports and shipments 1/				Disappearance					
	Exports	Exports	Shipments	Shipments	Feed (fed·Foods and:	Feed (fed·Foods and:	Carryover			
beginning:					on farms	commercial:				
July 1					of wheat:	feeds:				
	(wheat	flour as	(flour:	Total	Seed	of wheat:	Total			
	only)	included):	only)			feeds:				
	wheat		2/		growers)	3/				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
1923	78,793	67,213	2,973	148,979	74,111	69,670	476,525	620,306	137,087	
1924	195,490	59,478	2,871	257,839	79,895	55,727	477,146	612,768	108,401	
1925	63,189	31,428	2,741	97,358	78,828	28,214	474,223	581,265	100,225	
1926	156,250	49,761	3,082	209,093	83,264	34,261	496,391	613,916	109,506	
1927	145,999	45,228	2,692	193,919	89,864	44,507	544,091	678,462	112,372	
1928	103,114	38,106	3,172	144,392	83,663	56,566	513,842	654,071	228,373	
1929	92,175	48,179	2,983	143,337	83,353	58,769	477,305	619,427	288,879	
1930	76,365	36,063	2,850	115,278	80,886	157,188	509,063	747,137	313,288	
1931	96,521	26,376	2,757	125,654	80,049	173,991	499,802	753,842	375,473	
1932	20,887	10,979	3,023	34,889	83,513	124,912	511,154	719,579	377,942	
1933	18,800	6,798	2,779	28,377	77,832	72,261	476,980	627,073	274,328	
1934	3,019	7,512	2,783	13,314	82,585	83,700	489,078	655,363	147,613	
1935	311	3,896	2,908	7,115	87,407	83,168	488,696	659,271	142,256	
1936	3,168	6,099	3,009	12,276	95,845	93,282	500,190	689,317	103,288	
	-									

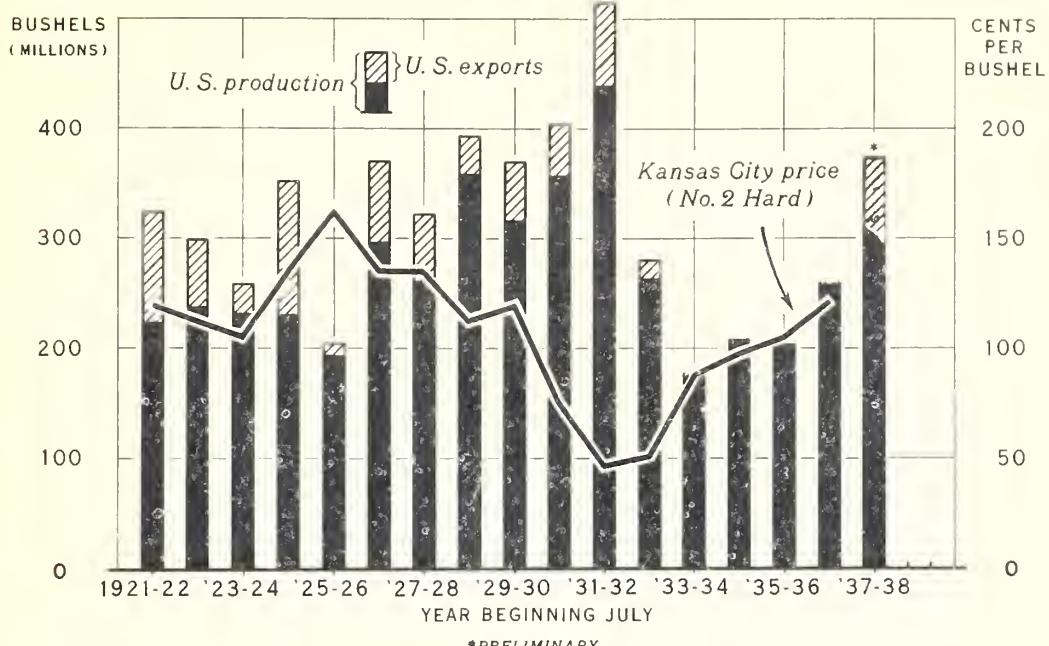
1/ From reports of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. Exports include only flour made from domestic wheat; 1923-35 estimated on basis of total exports less wheat imported for milling in bond and export adjusted for changes in carryover; beginning 1935 figures for exports of flour wholly from United States wheat.

2/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands (Virgin Islands prior to December 31, 1934 included with domestic exports).

3/ Balancing item.

4/ For individual items see supply section.

**WHEAT; HARD RED WINTER: PRODUCTION,
EXPORTS, AND PRICE, 1921-22 TO DATE**



*PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32634

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A considerable part of the hard red winter wheat produced in the Southwest in the past has been exported, with prices largely dependent upon export markets. During the 4 years ended 1936-37, however, short supplies of hard red wheats have resulted in greatly curtailed exports and domestic prices materially above world levels.

Hard Red Winter Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution, and average price,
1921 to date

Year beginning July 1	Exports								Price 3/
	Carry-in		Crop		Total	Wheat	Wheat and flour 1/	Disappear- ance 2/	
	Million bushels	Million bushels							
1921	4/	323	4/	100	4/	4/	4/	4/	119.6
1922	4/	299	4/	61	4/	4/	4/	4/	112.6
1923	4/	259	4/	27	4/	4/	4/	4/	104.9
1924	4/	352	4/	121	4/	4/	4/	4/	135.4
1925	4/	204	4/	10	4/	4/	4/	4/	162.7
1926	4/	371	4/	73	4/	4/	4/	4/	135.3
1927	4/	322	4/	60	4/	4/	4/	4/	135.1
1928	4/	394	4/	35	4/	4/	4/	4/	112.4
1929	94	371	465	(54)	82	263	120	119.6	
1930	120	404	524	(47)	65	306	153	75.5	
1931	153	514	667	(76)	85	344	238	46.9	
1932	238	281	519	(17)	22	296	201	50.9	
1933	201	177	378	(1)	4	248	126	88.5	
1934	126	208	334	(5/)	3	263	68	98.1	
1935	68	203	271	(5/)	2	212	57	105.1	
1936	57	260	317	(1)	3	257	57	121.4	
1937 6/	57	375	432						

1/ Exports plus shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, consisting of flour made wholly from domestic wheat.

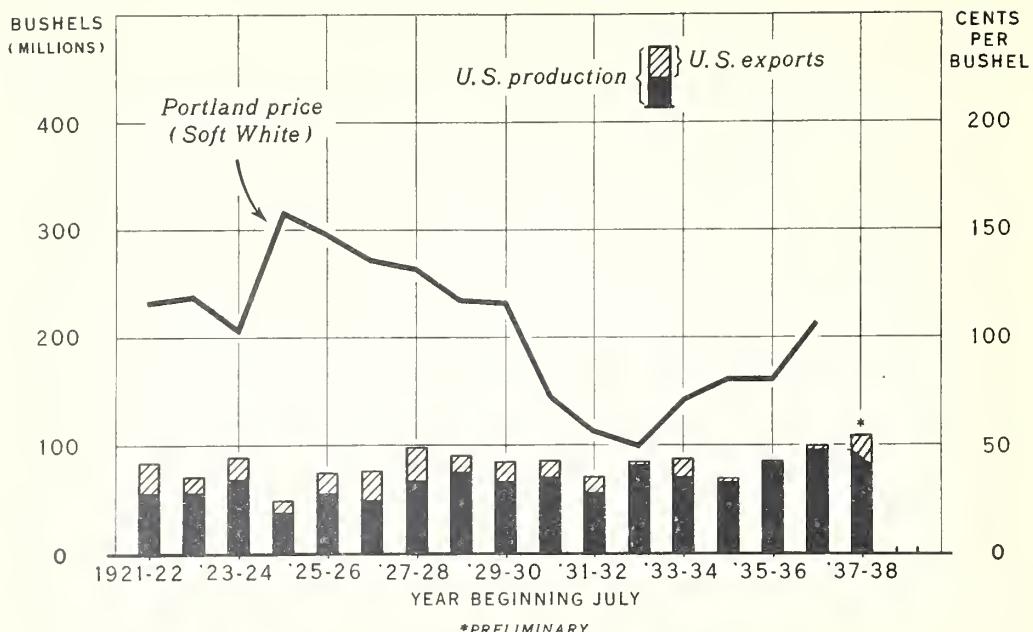
2/ Balancing item.

3/ Price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City.

4/ Not available.

5/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

6/ Preliminary.

WHEAT, WHITE: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS,
AND PRICE, 1921-22 TO DATE

*PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32638 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A considerable part of the white wheat produced in the Pacific Northwest in past years has been exported, with prices largely dependent upon export markets. In 1933-34, surplus wheat was removed by governmental aid and in the next 3 years unusually large amounts were used domestically as the result of short wheat supplies east of the Rockies.

White wheat: Estimated supply and distribution, and average price,
1921 to date

Year beginning July 1	Carry-in	Crop	Total supply	Exports		Disappear- ance 2/	Carry-out	Price 3/
				Wheat	and flour 1/			
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Cents
1921	4/	84	4/	28	4/	4/	4/	5/ 116
1922	4/	71	4/	14	4/	4/	4/	4/ 119
1923	4/	89	4/	20	4/	4/	4/	4/ 103
1924	4/	49	4/	11	4/	4/	4/	4/ 158
1925	4/	75	4/	19	4/	4/	4/	4/ 148
1926	4/	77	4/	27	4/	4/	4/	4/ 136
1927	4/	98	4/	30	4/	4/	4/	4/ 132
1928	4/	91	4/	15	4/	4/	4/	4/ 117
1929	14	85	99	(18)	38	39	22	116
1930	22	86	108	(14)	32	54	22	72
1931	22	71	93	(14)	33	45	15	56
1932	15	85	100	(2)	11	57	32	50
1933	32	88	120	(17)	25	65	30	71
1934	30	70	100	(3)	10	73	17	81
1935	17	86	103	(6/)	5	81	17	81
1936	17	99	116	(3)	9	97	10	107
1937	1/	10	110	120				

1/ Exports plus shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, consisting of flour made wholly from domestic wheat.

2/ Balancing item.

3/ September 1921 to June 1923, Portland price of Western White, beginning July 1923, Portland price of Soft White.

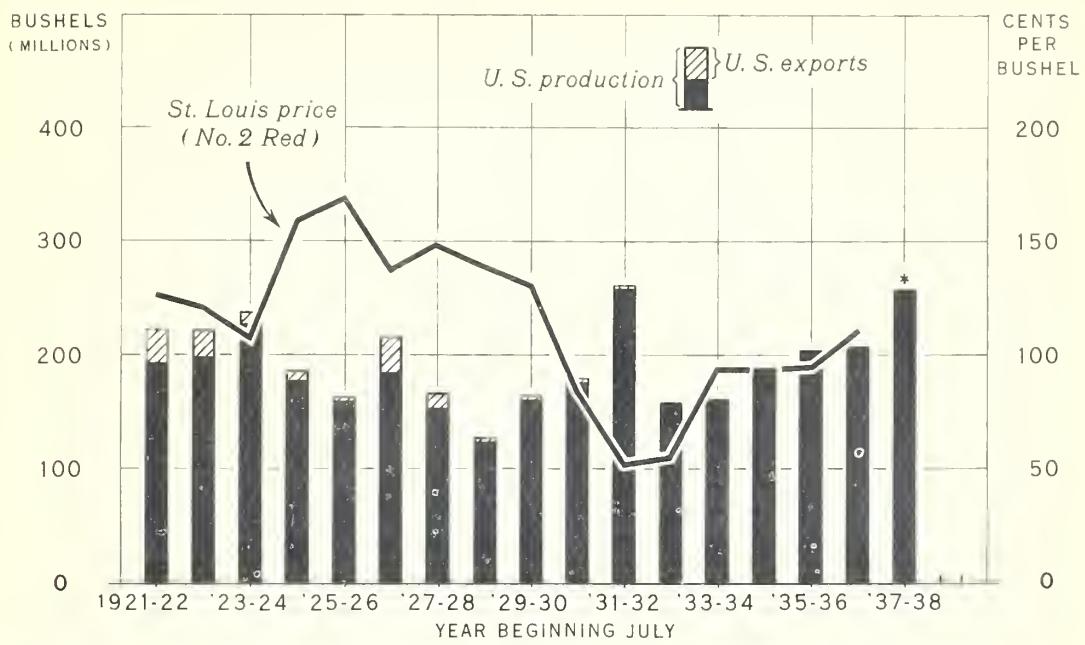
4/ Not available.

5/ Average for 10 months, September 1921 to June 1922.

6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

7/ Preliminary.

**WHEAT, SOFT RED WINTER: PRODUCTION,
EXPORTS, AND PRICE, 1921-22 TO DATE**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*PRELIMINARY

NEG. 32635

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Very little soft red winter wheat has been exported since 1928. Though soft red winter wheat is best adapted for use in making pastry flour, it nevertheless competes with the lower protein hard red winter wheat, and its price is affected by the price of such wheat.

Soft Red Winter Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution, and average price,
1921 to date

Year beginning July 1	Carry-in	Crop	Total supply	Exports			Disappear- ance 2/	Carry-out	Price 3/
				Wheat	flour 1/	Million bushels			
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Cents						
1921	4/	222	4/	29	4/	4/	4/	4/	126.6
1922	4/	221	4/	23	4/	4/	4/	4/	121.0
1923	4/	237	4/	10	4/	4/	4/	4/	107.4
1924	4/	186	4/	8	4/	4/	4/	4/	159.0
1925	4/	163	4/	3	4/	4/	4/	4/	168.8
1926	4/	216	4/	31	4/	4/	4/	4/	137.6
1927	4/	167	4/	13	4/	4/	4/	4/	149.0
1928	4/	127	4/	3	4/	4/	4/	4/	139.2
1929	20	164	184	(3)	4	154	26		130.2
1930	26	180	206	(3)	4	179	23		83.4
1931	23	262	285	(2)	3	223	59		51.7
1932	59	159	218	(5/)	5/	187	31		55.2
1933	31	162	193	(5/)	5/	157	36		94.3
1934	36	188	294	(5/)	5/	192	32		93.9
1935	32	204	236	(5/)	5/	209	27		94.9
1936	27	207	274	(5/)	5/	219	15		
1937 6/	15	258	273						111.1

1/ Exports plus shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, consisting of flour made wholly from domestic wheat.

2/ Balancing item.

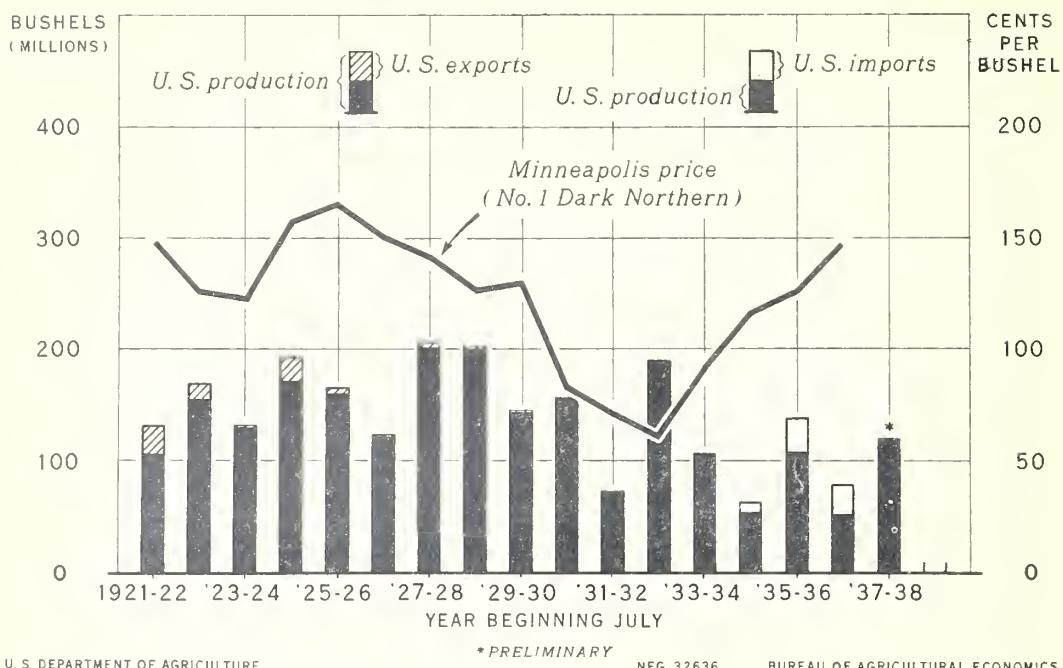
3/ Price of No. 2 Red Winter, St. Louis.

4/ Not available.

5/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

6/ Preliminary.

**WHEAT, HARD RED SPRING: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS,
IMPORTS, AND PRICE, 1921-22 TO DATE**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*PRELIMINARY

NEG. 32636

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Very little hard red spring wheat has been exported in recent years in spite of wide fluctuations in production. While the price ordinarily follows that of hard red winter, small crops during the 4 years ended in 1936 were a factor in causing prices to be relatively high. In 3 of these years there were imports which consisted of both full-duty wheat and wheat for use as feed.

Hard Red Spring Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution, and average price,
1921 to date

Year beginning July 1	Imports		Exports		Disap- pearance 2/	Carry- out	Price 3/	
	Carry- in	Crop flour	wheat and flour	Total supply				
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Cents
1921	4/	132	4/	4/	26	4/	4/	148.0
1922	4/	170	4/	4/	14	4/	4/	126.4
1923	4/	132	4/	4/	2	4/	4/	123.6
1924	4/	193	4/	4/	22	4/	4/	157.7
1925	4/	166	4/	4/	5	4/	4/	165.4
1926	4/	123	4/	4/	2	4/	4/	150.8
1927	4/	207	4/	4/	6	4/	4/	141.4
1928	4/	203	4/	4/	2	4/	4/	126.5
1929	73	146	---	219	(2)	3	127	129.5
1930	89	157	---	246	(1)	1	160	82.3
1931	85	73	---	158	(5/)	5/	109	70.9
1932	49	190	---	239	(5/)	5/	141	60.8
1933	98	107	---	205	(5/)	5/	131	74
1934	74	53	9	136	(5/)	5/	110	91.3
1935	26	108	30	164	(5/)	5/	130	116.4
1936	34	52	27	113	(5/)	5/	95	126.0
1937 6/	18	114	---	132			18	146.9

1/ Exports plus shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, consisting of flour made wholly from domestic wheat.

2/ Balancing item.

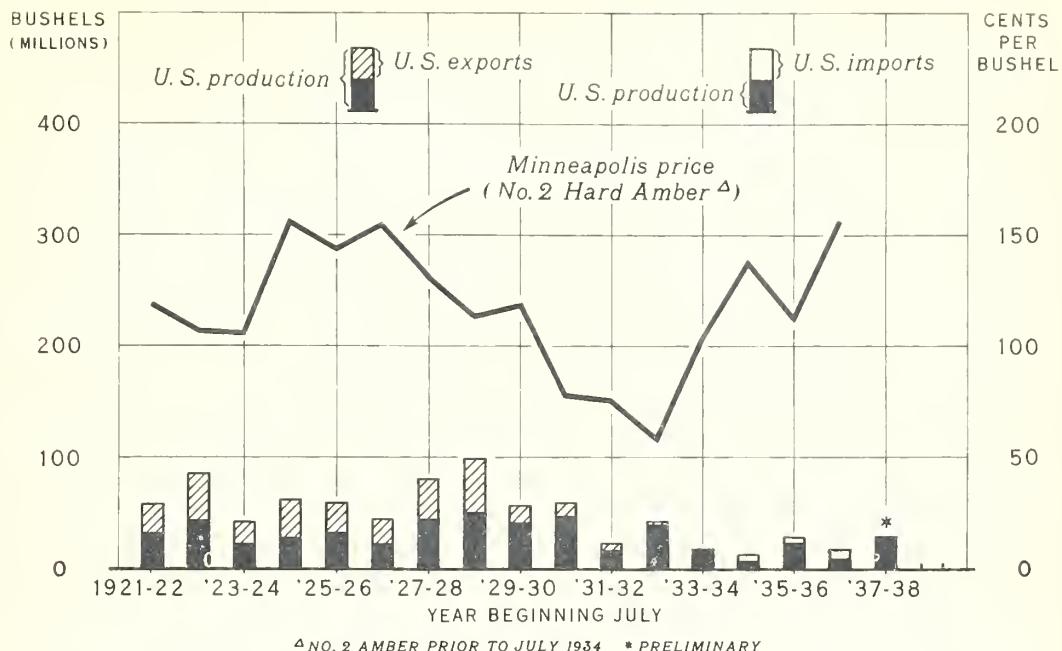
3/ Price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Minneapolis.

4/ Not available.

5/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

6/ Preliminary.

WHEAT, DURUM: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND PRICE, 1921-22 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32637

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Until recent years a considerable part of the durum wheat produced in the United States was exported, with prices largely dependent upon export markets. During the 4 years beginning in 1933, however, supplies were small, exports ceased, and prices were relatively high.

Durum wheat: Estimated supply and distribution, and average price, 1921 to date

Year beginning July 1	Imports		Exports		Disappearance	Carry-out	Price	
	Carry-in	Crop	wheat and flour	Total supply	Wheat and flour	Wheat	flour 1/	
	Million bushels	Cents						
1921	4/	58	4/	26	4/	4/	4/	118.9
1922	4/	86	4/	43	4/	4/	4/	107.0
1923	4/	42	4/	19	4/	4/	4/	105.7
1924	4/	62	4/	34	4/	4/	4/	155.7
1925	4/	60	4/	27	4/	4/	4/	144.1
1926	4/	45	4/	22	4/	4/	4/	154.9
1927	4/	81	4/	36	4/	4/	4/	131.6
1928	4/	99	4/	48	4/	4/	4/	113.3
1929	27	57	24	(15)	16	36	32	118.7
1930	32	60	---	92	(12)	13	49	77.8
1931	30	22	---	52	(5)	5	33	75.8
1932	14	42	---	56	(2)	2	38	58.4
1933	16	18	---	34	(5/)	5/	26	103.2
1934	8	7	7	22	(5/)	5/	17	137.7
1935	5	25	4	34	(5/)	5/	27	112.8
1936	7	9	9	25	(5/)	5/	22	156.9
1937 6/	3	28	---	31			3	

1/ Exports plus shipments to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, consisting of flour made wholly from domestic wheat.

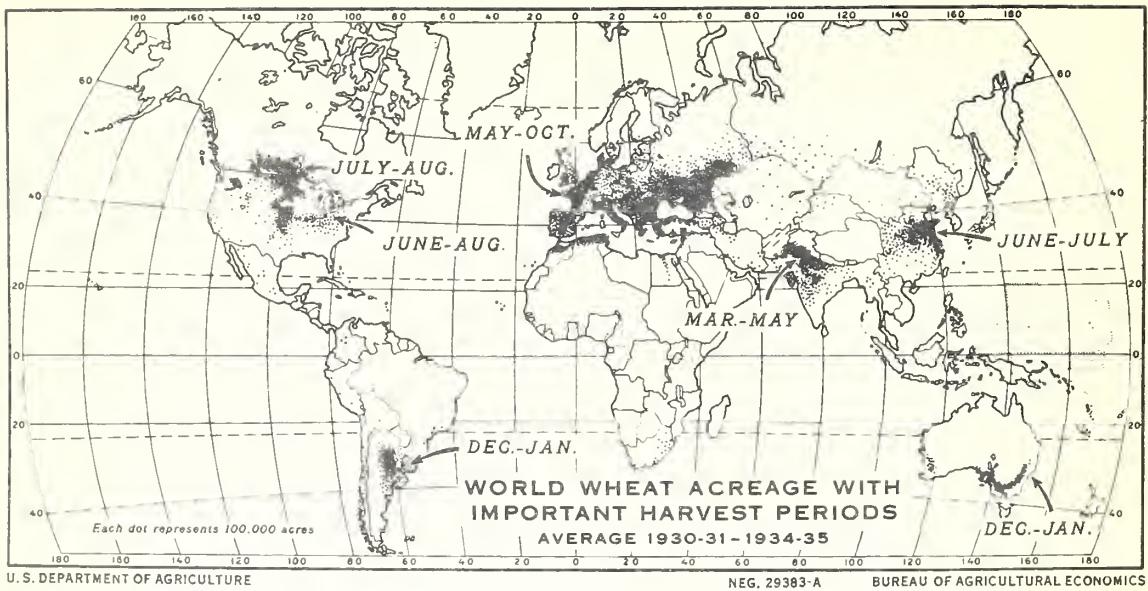
2/ Balancing item.

3/ Price of No. 2 Amber Durum, July 1921 to June 1934; No. 2 Hard Amber Durum beginning July 1934.

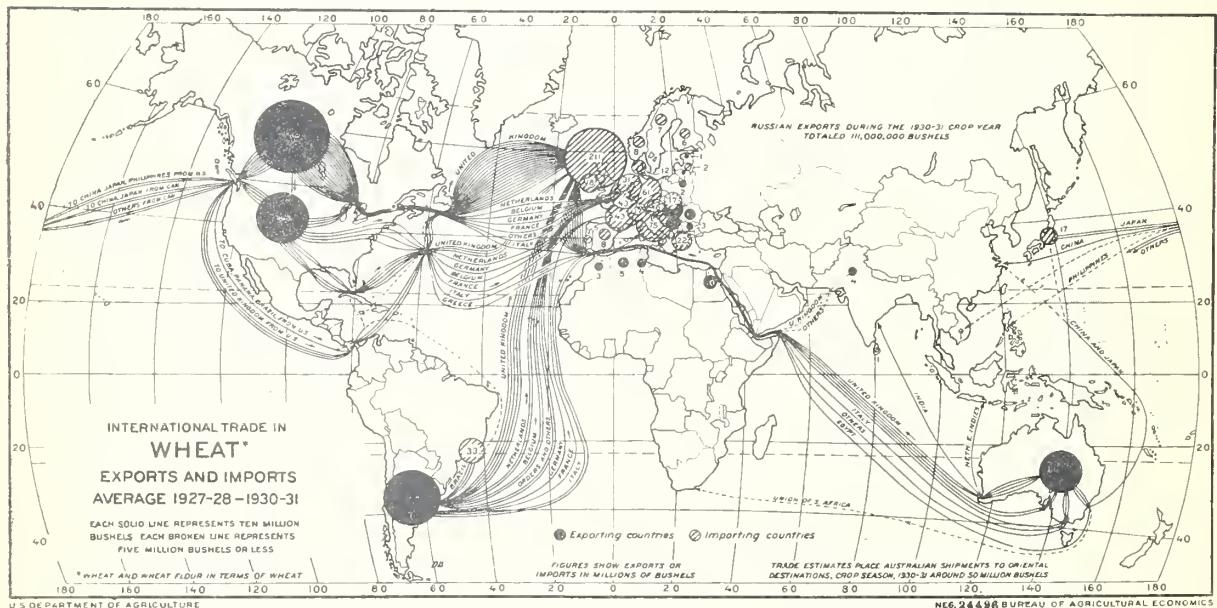
4/ Not available.

5/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

6/ Preliminary.

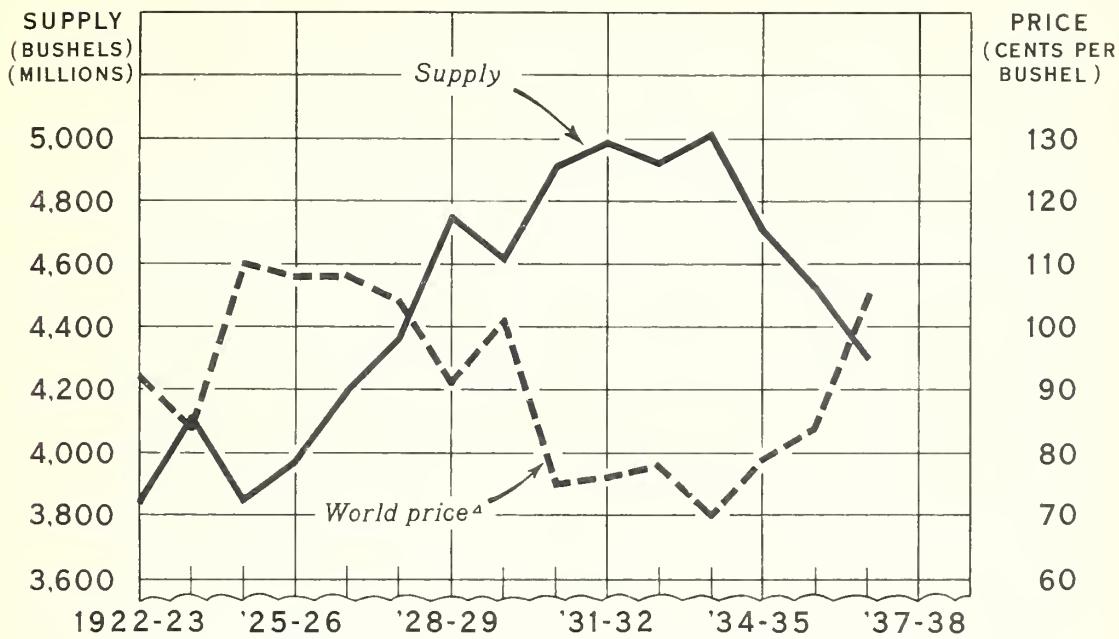


The wheat harvest of the world reaches its peak in the period from June to September, but important export supplies are also produced in December and January. Varying quantities are produced in every month of the year.



Almost all the countries of the world are affected by the international trade in wheat. Wheat is exported mostly by the countries of the Western Hemisphere and by Australia, while it is imported mostly by the countries of western Europe. The exporting countries compete with each other for the markets of Europe and the Orient.

WHEAT: WORLD SUPPLY AND PRICE, 1922-23 TO DATE *



*YEAR BEGINNING JULY

△AVERAGE BRITISH PARCELS DEFLATED BY STATIST INDEX (1910-14=100)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 20691 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices in Liverpool reflect changes in world supply and demand conditions for wheat. In other countries prices may be relatively higher or lower than those at Liverpool as a result of domestic conditions including governmental control.

Wheat: World supply, disappearance and price, 1922-23 to date

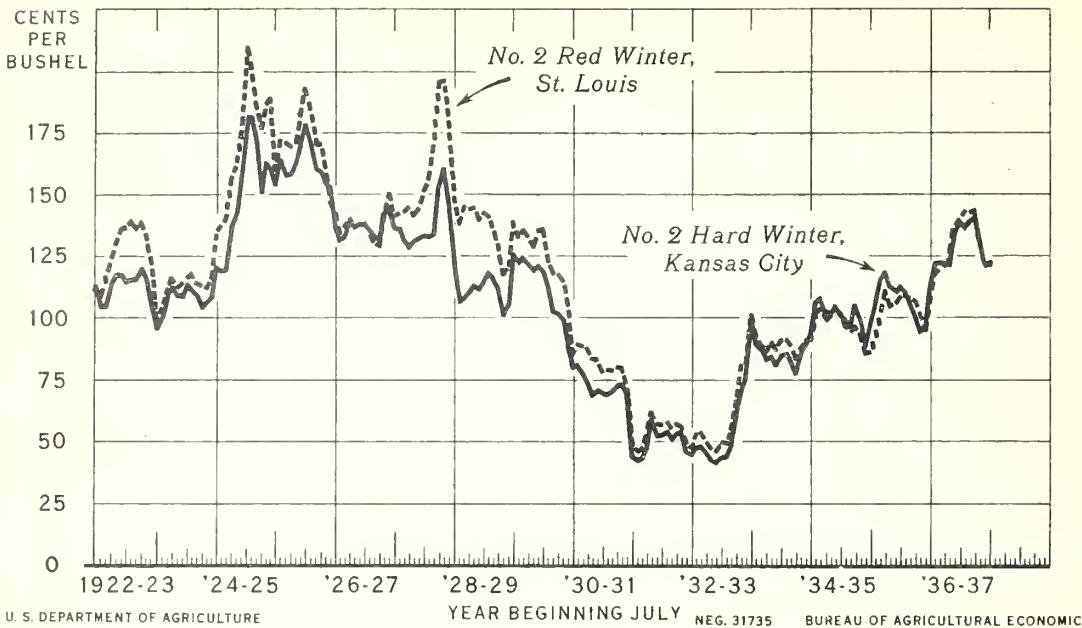
Year	Production					Net exports from Russia	Stocks on July 1	Total supply	Total disappearance	British average price per bushel
	Canada	United States	Argentina	Europe	All other production					
	Million bushels									
1922-23	847	705	1,045	606	3,203	1	641	3,845	3,266	92
1923-24	759	847	1,257	656	3,519	21	579	4,119	3,396	84
1924-25	842	618	1,058	609	3,127	---	723	3,850	3,280	110
1925-26	669	701	1,397	613	3,380	27	570	3,977	3,321	108
1926-27	832	798	1,216	648	3,494	49	656	4,199	3,511	108
1927-28	875	880	1,274	644	3,673	5	688	4,366	3,612	104
1928-29	914	1,075	1,410	597	3,996	---	754	4,750	3,722	91
1929-30	823	594	1,461	706	3,584	7	1,028	4,619	3,675	101
1930-31	886	867	1,360	734	3,847	112	944	4,913	3,849	75
1931-32	942	732	1,436	755	3,865	70	1,054	4,989	3,947	76
1932-33	757	898	1,490	720	3,865	17	1,042	4,924	3,781	78
1933-34	552	745	1,747	792	3,836	34	1,143	5,013	3,825	70
1934-35	526	650	1,548	797	3,521	2	1,188	4,711	3,790	79
1935-36 3/	626	568	1,577	803	3,574	29	921	4,524	3,762	84
1936-37 3/	626	627	1,483	801	3,537	4	762	4,303	105	
1937-38 3/	890	515	1,529	837	3,771					

1/ Excludes production and stocks in Russia and China.

2/ Deflated by Statist Index (1910-14 = 100) and converted at par.

3/ Preliminary.

WHEAT: PRICES AT KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS, 1922 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

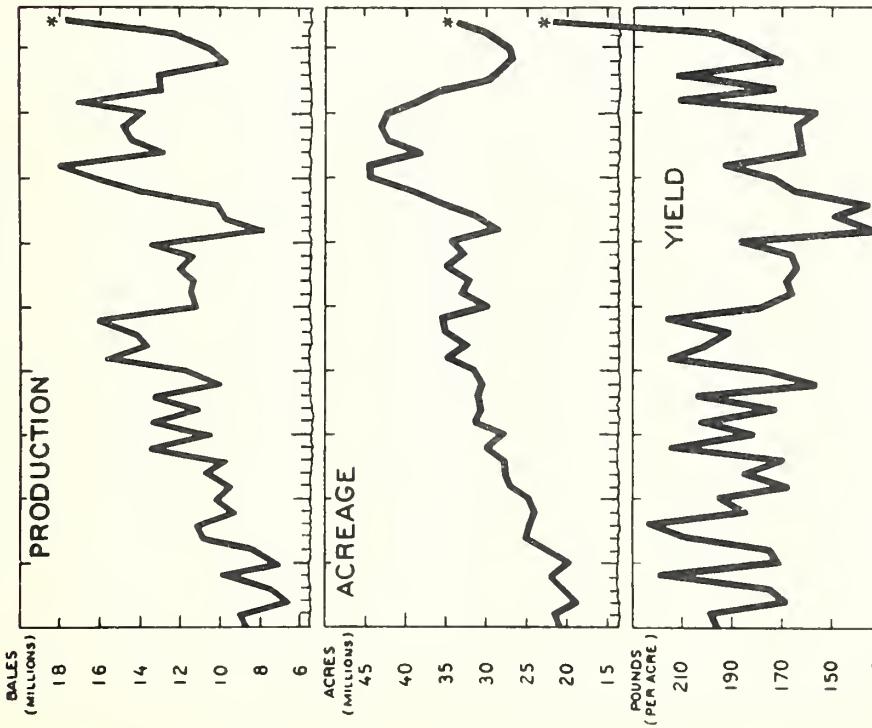
YEAR BEGINNING JULY NEG. 31735 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In the past 3 seasons the price of hard red winter wheat has been relatively high compared with soft red winter because supplies of hard red wheats have been less than domestic utilization. Prices of both classes were materially higher than they would have been had the United States been on an export basis.

Wheat: Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales, Kansas City and St. Louis, 1922-23 to date

Cotton: United States Production, Acreage, and Yield, 1890-91 - 1937-38

Cotton: United States production, acreage and yield,
1890-91 to 1937-38



1890-91 1900-01 1910-11 1920-21 1930-31
* ESTIMATED OCT. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 20377-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

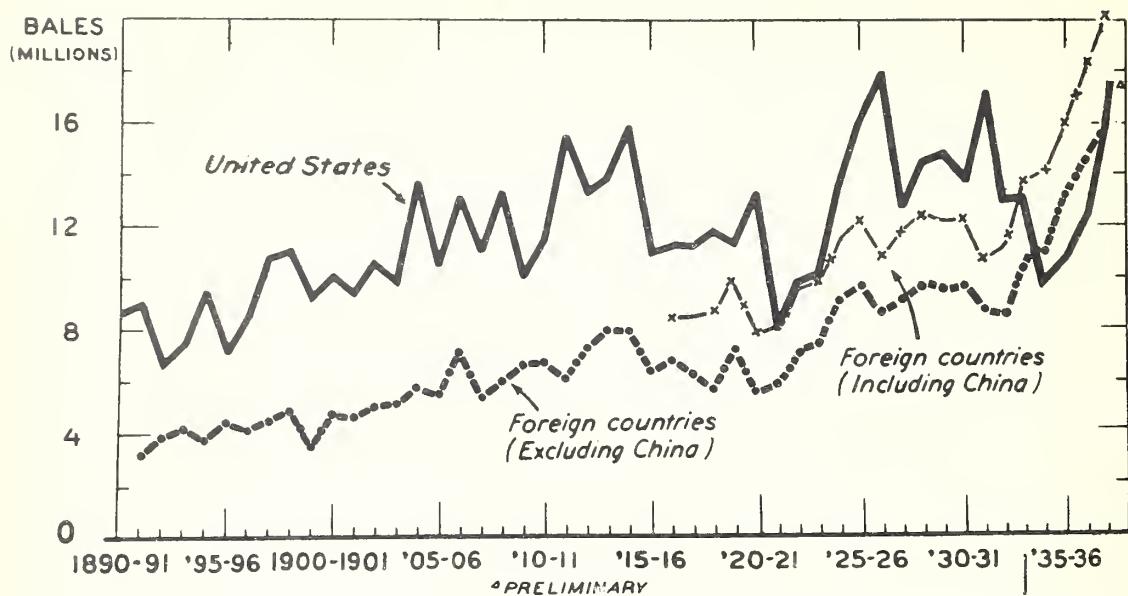
Unusually high yields per acre in 1937 are expected to give a crop second only to that of 1926 even though acreage is comparatively small. The high yields of 1937 and several other recent years are largely due to favorable weather conditions, the use of more productive land, and improved cultural practices.

1/ Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ Estimates as of October 1.

3/ Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Cotton: Production in United States and Foreign Countries, 1890-91 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 20334-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

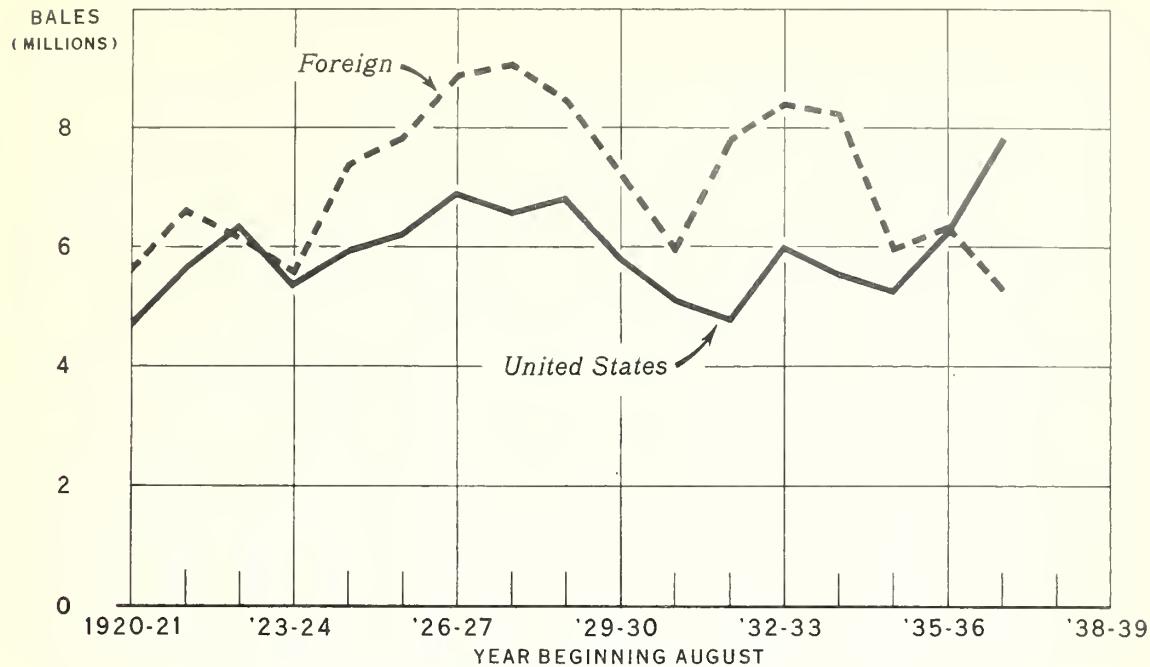
Cotton production in foreign countries as well as in the United States has shown a long-time upward trend. During recent years, however, foreign production has increased much faster than ever before, and in the current season is expected to be nearly twice as large as in the latter half of the 1920's. The 1937 United States crop is also unusually large, particularly in comparison with the 3 previous years.

Cotton: Production in United States and foreign countries, 1890-91 to date

Crop year	United States	Foreign		Crop year	United States	Foreign	
		Excluding China	Including China			Excluding China	Including China
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
	478 lbs.net	478 lbs.net	478 lbs.net		478 lbs.net	478 lbs.net	478 lbs.net
1890-91	8,653			1914-15	16,112	8,088	
1891-92	9,035	3,165		1915-16	11,172	6,628	
1892-93	6,700	3,900		1916-17	11,448	6,918	8,452
1893-94	7,493	4,107		1917-18	11,284	6,324	8,416
1894-95	9,901	3,299		1918-19	12,018	5,821	8,672
1895-96	7,162	4,338		1919-20	11,411	7,371	9,889
1896-97	8,533	4,067		1920-21	13,429	5,515	7,921
1897-98	10,899	4,501		1921-22	7,945	5,828	8,025
1898-99	11,278	3,922		1922-23	9,755	7,035	9,545
1899-1900	9,346	4,054		1923-24	10,140	7,474	9,880
1900-01	10,124	4,676		1924-25	13,630	9,020	11,530
1901-02	9,508	4,692		1925-26	16,105	9,677	12,135
1902-03	10,630	5,270		1926-27	17,978	8,641	10,942
1903-04	9,851	5,249		1927-28	12,956	9,110	11,934
1904-05	13,438	5,862		1928-29	14,477	9,683	12,403
1905-06	10,576	5,524		1929-30	14,825	9,577	12,035
1906-07	13,274	7,026		1930-31	13,932	9,683	12,298
1907-08	11,106	5,394		1931-32	17,097	8,631	10,723
1908-09	13,241	5,859		1932-33	13,003	8,597	11,317
1909-10	10,005	6,895		1933-34	13,049	10,862	13,843
1910-11	11,609	6,791		1934-35	9,636	10,961	14,204
1911-12	15,694	6,206		1935-36	10,638	13,385	16,052
1912-13	13,703	7,397		1936-37	12,399	14,531	18,401
1913-14	14,153	8,047		1937-38 ^{1/}	17,573	15,700	20,100

Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
1/ Preliminary.

COTTON, AMERICAN: MILL CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1920 TO DATE



AMERICAN IN RUNNING BALES (COUNTING ROUND BALES AS HALF BALES);
FOREIGN IN BALES OF APPROXIMATELY 478 POUNDS NET

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32735

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

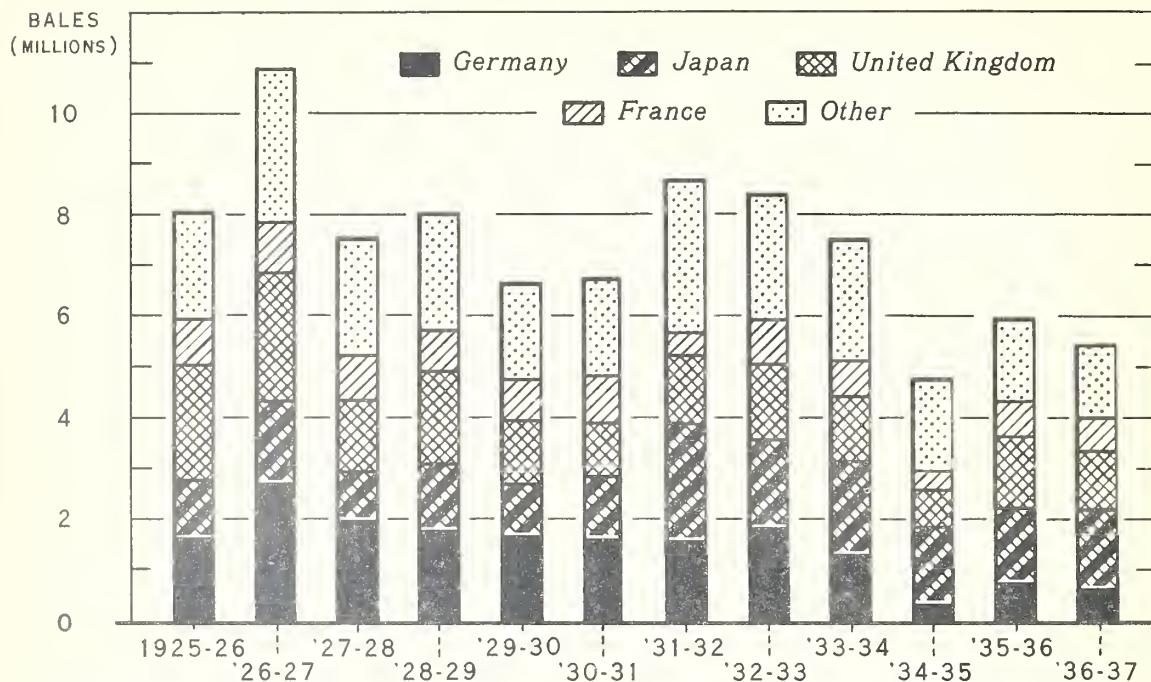
Consumption of American cotton in foreign countries was lower in 1936-37 than for many years. Consumption in the United States, on the other hand, was the largest in history. Foreign consumption for the current (1937-38) season is expected to increase somewhat over last season, while domestic consumption is expected to decline.

Cotton, American: Mill consumption in specified locations, 1920-21 to date

Season beginning August 1	United States	Great Britain	Continent	Orient	Else- where	Total	World total
	running bales						
1920-21	4,677	1,651	2,952	794	194	5,591	10,268
1921-22	5,613	2,010	3,498	872	216	6,596	12,209
1922-23	6,325	1,637	3,382	904	201	6,124	12,449
1923-24	5,353	1,531	3,251	610	172	5,564	10,917
1924-25	5,917	2,208	4,177	781	228	7,394	13,311
1925-26	6,176	1,995	4,413	1,165	261	7,834	14,010
1926-27	6,880	1,947	4,939	1,734	248	8,868	15,748
1927-28	6,535	1,942	5,353	1,497	249	9,041	15,576
1928-29	6,778	1,936	4,707	1,535	270	8,448	15,226
1929-30	5,803	1,390	4,227	1,397	204	7,218	13,021
1930-31	5,084	944	3,440	1,384	204	5,972	11,056
1931-32	4,744	1,323	3,556	2,696	209	7,784	12,528
1932-33	6,004	1,365	4,079	2,701	236	8,381	14,385
1933-34	5,553	1,403	4,230	2,321	273	8,227	13,780
1934-35	5,241	941	2,739	2,032	253	5,965	11,206
1935-36	6,221	1,295	2,963	1,793	267	6,318	12,539
1936-37	7,766	1,150	2,446	1,384	309	5,289	13,055

United States consumption from reports of the Bureau of the Census; all others from reports of the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

UNITED STATES COTTON EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 24616

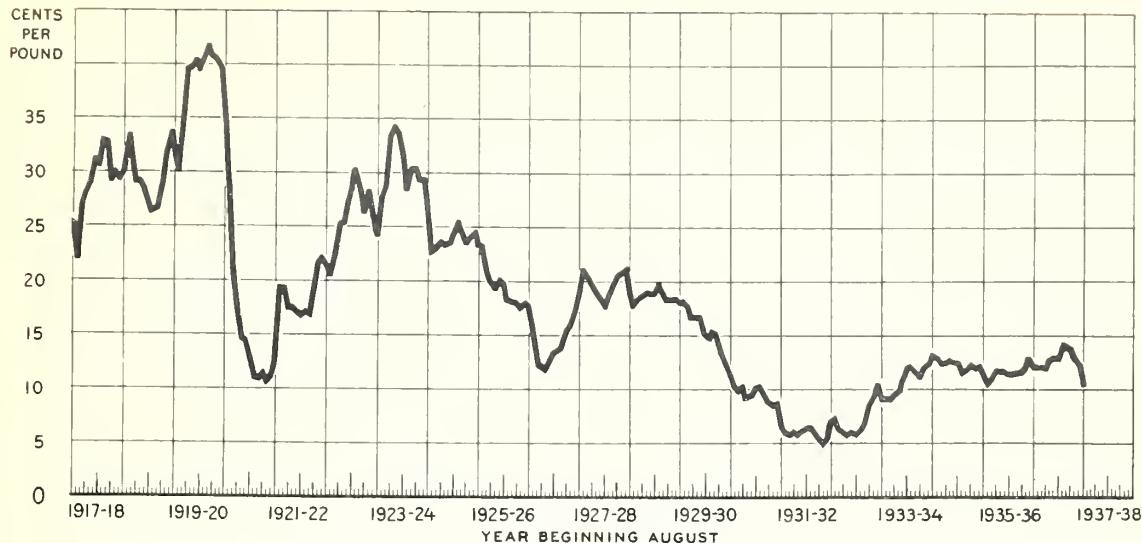
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Exports of American cotton in 1936-37 were about 500,000 bales less than the comparatively small exports for the previous season and the lowest with one exception since 1923-24. Exports of American cotton to most all countries taking significant quantities have declined during the last few years.

Year	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Japan	All other	Total
beginning Aug. 1	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales	running bales
1925-26	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1926-27	2,257	903	2,738	1,642	1,125	10,527
1927-28	2,530	999	1,988	1,687	1,616	10,927
1928-29	1,111	865	1,797	1,775	959	7,542
1929-30	1,831	775	1,988	1,831	1,309	8,044
1930-31	1,256	812	1,687	1,640	1,020	6,690
1931-32	1,054	914	1,640	1,054	1,228	6,760
1932-33	1,304	463	1,570	1,304	2,294	8,708
1933-34	1,492	864	1,849	1,492	1,743	8,419
1934-35	1,278	709	1,318	1,278	1,846	7,534
1935-36	738	373	342	738	1,524	4,799
1936-37	1,410	681	765	1,410	1,479	5,973
1937-38	1,144	655	650	1,144	1,550	5,440
1938-39

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF MIDDLING $\frac{7}{8}$ -INCH SPOT COTTON
FOR TEN DESIGNATED MARKETS, AUG. 1917 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32737

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic cotton prices showed an upward trend from 1932 to the early part of 1937. From March to mid-October, however, there was a marked decline in domestic cotton prices and in the latter period were the lowest for more than 4 years. They were still much higher than during most of 1931-32 and 1932-33.

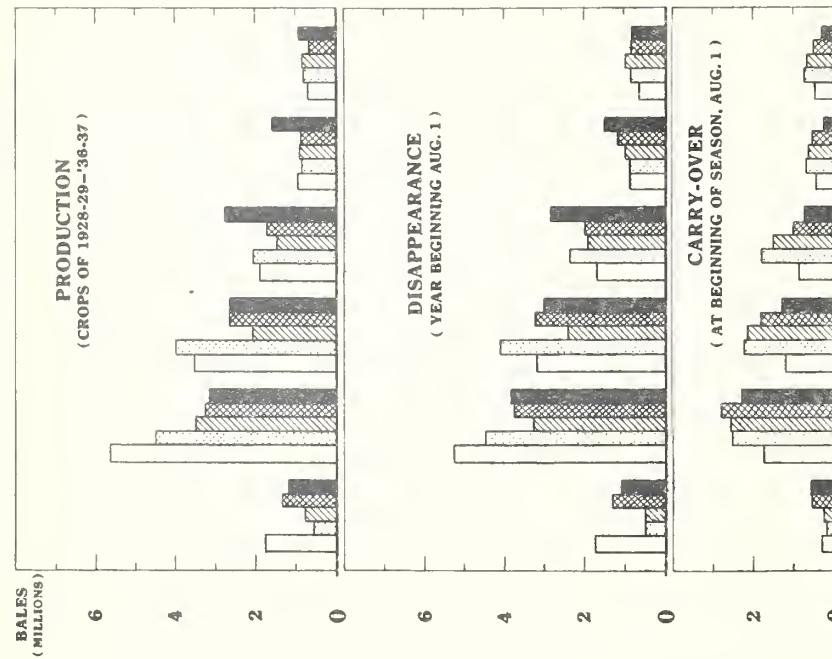
Cotton, American middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch: Monthly average spot price per pound at 10 markets, August 1915-16 to date

Season	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	: Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1915-16	: 1/8.80	10.29	11.99	11.49	11.97	12.10	11.64	11.78	11.94	12.67	12.89	13.11	2/11.72
1916-17	: 14.32	15.31	17.38	19.54	18.44	17.70	3/16.54	18.29	19.72	20.15	24.33	25.45	4/18.96
1917-18	: 25.26	22.08	26.86	28.21	29.19	31.05	30.97	32.84	32.87	29.32	30.10	29.44	29.02
1918-19	: 31.05	33.38	31.11	29.27	29.22	28.51	26.55	26.40	26.84	29.21	31.84	33.80	29.76
1919-20	: 31.50	30.30	35.44	39.59	39.70	40.46	39.49	40.68	41.74	41.01	40.58	39.58	38.34
1920-21	: 34.78	28.24	21.38	17.83	14.63	14.42	12.93	11.19	11.01	11.55	10.77	11.13	16.66
1921-22	: 12.53	19.50	19.25	17.43	17.47	17.04	16.73	17.12	16.92	19.22	21.58	22.27	18.09
1922-23	: 21.53	20.72	22.11	25.20	25.40	27.39	28.62	30.21	28.28	26.47	28.20	25.87	25.83
1923-24	: 24.22	27.67	28.90	33.30	34.39	33.69	31.73	28.54	30.25	30.32	29.37	29.32	30.14
1924-25	: 27.16	22.74	23.29	23.63	23.40	23.52	24.51	25.51	24.56	23.61	24.19	24.55	24.22
1925-26	: 23.35	23.23	20.95	19.92	19.31	20.04	19.63	18.33	18.05	17.95	17.52	17.92	19.68
1926-27	: 17.65	15.96	12.40	12.17	11.81	12.72	13.45	13.74	14.08	15.38	16.10	17.34	14.40
1927-28	: 19.16	21.19	20.35	19.74	18.99	18.44	17.60	18.76	19.76	20.54	20.82	21.25	19.72
1928-29	: 18.72	17.72	18.46	18.70	19.07	18.88	18.86	19.78	18.95	18.23	18.36	18.29	18.67
1929-30	: 18.04	18.01	17.62	16.75	16.64	16.56	15.11	14.74	15.40	15.12	15.21	12.21	15.79
1930-31	: 11.14	10.15	9.82	10.09	9.16	9.37	10.12	10.15	9.50	8.70	8.42	8.66	9.61
1931-32	: 6.57	5.83	5.75	5.95	5.78	6.15	6.40	6.44	5.83	5.41	4.99	5.54	5.89
1932-33	: 7.08	7.40	6.37	6.03	5.72	6.01	5.85	6.19	6.84	8.49	9.28	10.52	7.15
1933-34	: 9.24	9.19	9.16	9.65	9.87	10.91	12.02	12.09	11.66	11.28	12.04	12.58	10.81
1934-35	: 13.12	12.85	12.40	12.46	12.60	12.55	12.47	11.57	11.80	12.33	11.97	12.22	12.36
1935-36	: 11.37	10.48	10.96	11.77	11.70	11.62	11.32	11.38	11.57	11.56	11.96	12.90	11.55
1936-37	: 12.07	12.05	12.07	12.06	12.60	12.84	12.90	14.15	13.91	13.12	12.50	12.12	12.70
1937-38	: 10.23	8.72											

Compiled from records of the Division of Cotton Marketing.

1/ Average for 14 days. 2/ Includes only 14 days for August. 3/ Excludes Savannah. 4/ Excludes Savannah for February.

Cotton, American: Production, Disappearance, and Carry-over by Staple Lengths



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7/8

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS
U.S. BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
1937

The proportion of the different staple lengths produced vary materially from year to year, due to changes in varieties grown, to weather conditions, and to changes in the proportion of the cotton produced in the various regions of the Belt. In 1936 the domestic production of cotton one inch and longer in staple was larger relative to other recent years than was the proportion of the shorter lengths.

apple lengths produced vary

— differences in varieties grown.

THE CHURCH

The propagation of the

In 1936 the domestic melt.

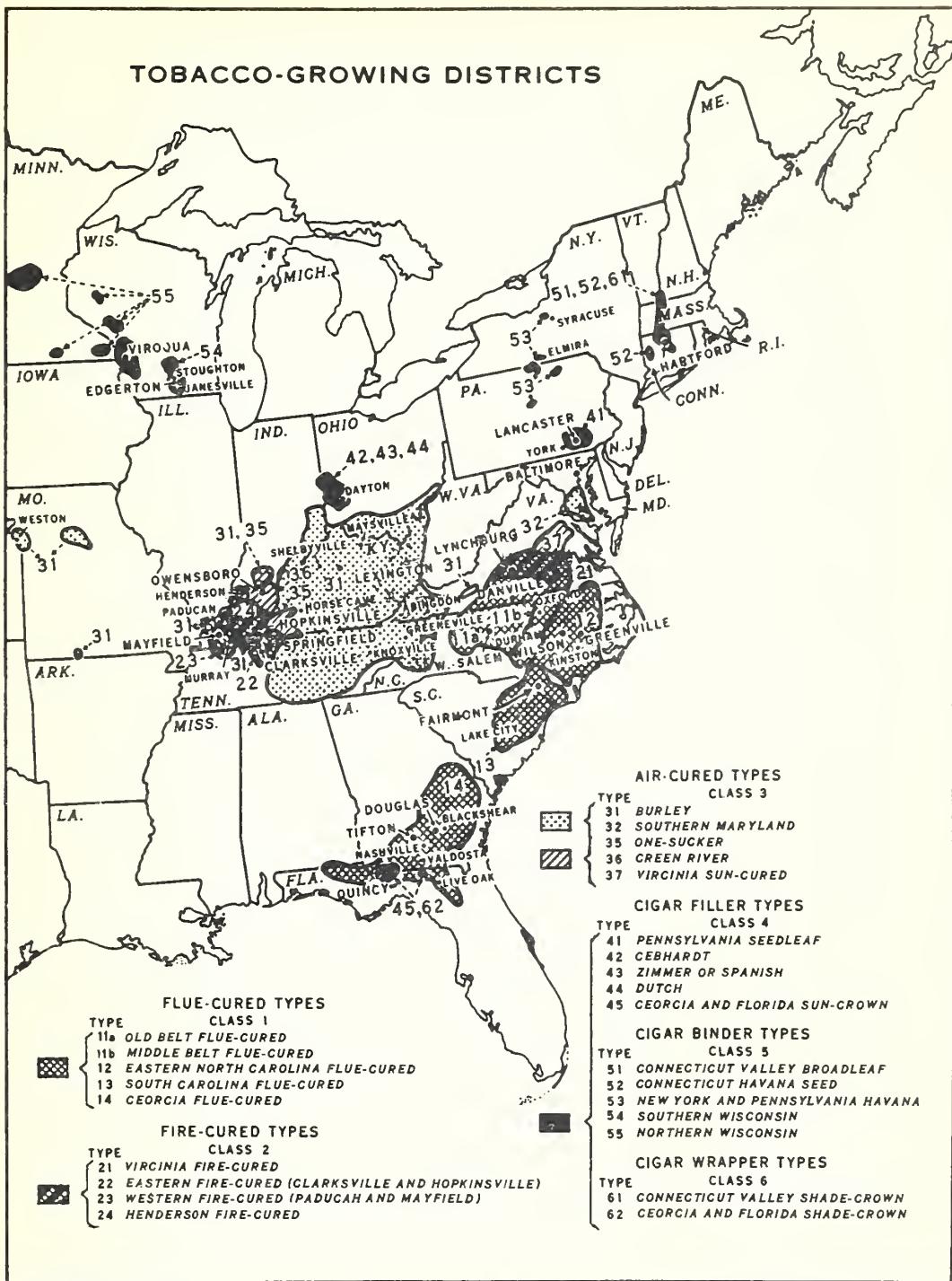
instance was later

III. 审计报告

COTTON: AMERICAN UPLAND, PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE AND CARRY-OVER
BY STAPLE LENGTHS, SPECIFIED PERIODS

Staple length and season beginning Aug. 1		Production running bases	Disappearance running bases	Carry-over on Aug. 1 running bases
Shorter than 7/8"	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5 yr. av. 1928-29 to 1932-33	1,796.0	1,795.9	290.2	
1933-34	554.9	489.9	188.4	
1934-35	783.5	488.1	233.4	
1935-36	1,314.5	1,285.8	528.8	
1936-37	1,147.1	1,098.0	587.5	
1937-38			606.6	
7/8" and 29/32"				
5 yr. av. 1928-29 to 1932-33	5,651.2	5,227.5	1,718.0	
1933-34	4,456.1	4,455.6	2,563.6	
1934-35	3,482.7	3,245.2	2,534.1	
1935-36	3,250.1	3,701.4	2,773.6	
1936-37	3,139.2	3,811.5	2,272.5	
1937-38			1,600.0	
15/16" and 31/32"				
5 yr. av. 1928-29 to 1932-33	3,515.7	3,161.2	1,176.4	
1933-34	3,997.5	4,085.9	2,189.3	
1934-35	2,025.6	2,356.9	2,112.9	
1935-36	2,654.6	3,190.1	1,799.5	
1936-37	2,613.6	2,998.6	1,244.0	
1937-38			859.0	
1" and 1 1/32"				
5 yr. av. 1928-29 to 1932-33	1,874.9	1,651.9	868.9	
1933-34	2,020.3	2,317.5	1,774.4	
1934-35	1,416.1	1,887.5	1,477.4	
1935-36	1,689.7	1,967.8	996.2	
1936-37	2,749.4	2,816.7	711.1	
1937-38			643.8	
1 1/16" and 1 3/32"				
5 yr. av. 1928-29 to 1932-33	932.6	852.0	409.7	
1933-34	820.0	876.1	671.7	
1934-35	887.3	969.8	615.6	
1935-36	865.4	1,156.2	533.1	
1936-37	1,555.4	1,499.7	242.3	
1937-38			296.0	
1 1/8" and longer				
5 yr. av. 1928-29 to 1932-33	676.7	628.7	469.3	
1933-34	793.5	856.9	739.1	
1934-35	830.2	997.2	664.7	
1935-36	672.5	868.7	497.6	
1936-37	909.5	835.4	502.3	
1937-38			376.4	

Based on reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

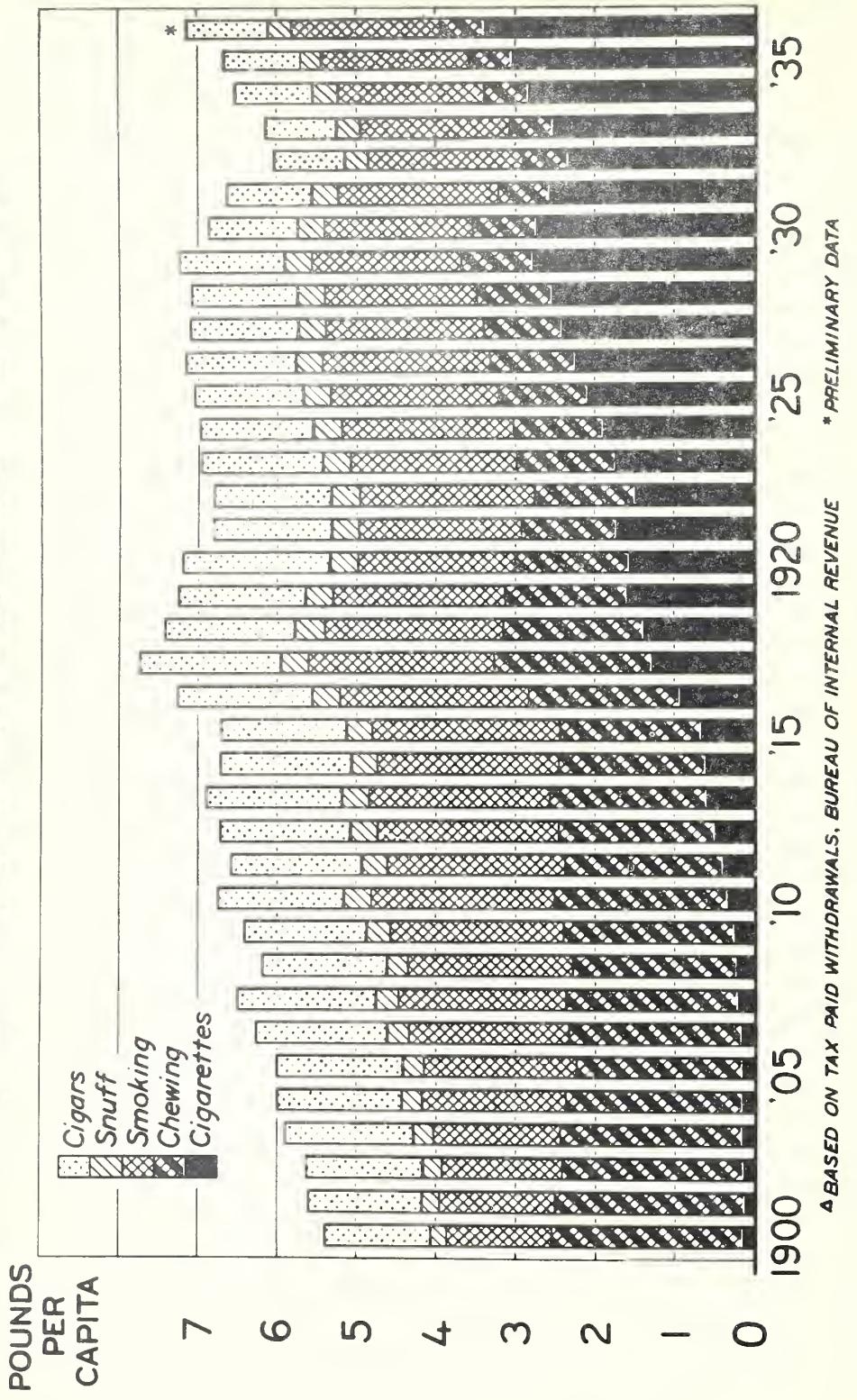


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 31723 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Tobacco production is largely concentrated in the middle and lower Atlantic Coast States, where flue-cured tobacco is the principal type grown, and in the East Central States where burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured types are grown. Tobacco production is, however, important in restricted areas of other States where climatic and soil conditions are especially favorable for the production of a specific type of tobacco.

Tobacco Products: Consumption Per Capita in the United States, 1900 to Date[▲]



NEG. 24080-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total per capita consumption of tobacco products was on an upward trend until 1917. The chart shows the striking changes which have taken place in the relative importance of different products, and the effect of changing economic conditions on consumption. During the depressions following 1920 and 1929 consumption of tobacco products declined.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 TO DATE

Year 1/ Cigarettes 2/	TOBACCO PRODUCTS: CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 TO DATE					Year 1/ Cigarettes 2/	Cigarettes 2/	Chewing tobacco	Snuff	Cigars 2/	Total	Pounds	Cigars 2/	Total							
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds																
1900	.14	2.39	1.31	.20	1.33	5.37	1920	1.56	1.43	1.98	.34	1.87	7.18								
1901	.12	2.38	1.44	.22	1.42	5.58	1921	1.72	1.19	2.05	.35	1.50	6.79								
1902	.13	2.28	1.51	.23	1.47	5.62	1922	1.48	1.26	2.21	.35	1.48	6.78								
1903	.14	2.29	1.58	.24	1.62	5.87	1923	1.74	1.24	2.10	.35	1.52	6.95								
1904	.15	2.22	1.80	.25	1.57	5.99	1924	1.88	1.13	2.17	.34	1.44	6.96								
1905	.15	2.09	1.92	.25	1.59	6.00	1925	2.07	1.10	2.14	.33	1.39	7.03								
1906	.16	2.16	2.01	.27	1.65	6.25	1926	2.23	1.08	2.11	.33	1.40	7.15								
1907	.21	2.16	2.10	.27	1.75	6.49	1927	2.40	.99	2.00	.34	1.36	7.09								
1908	.22	2.06	2.07	.25	1.57	6.17	1928	2.52	.95	1.92	.34	1.34	7.07								
1909	.24	2.15	2.17	.30	1.54	6.40	1929	2.77	.90	1.88	.33	1.32	7.20								
1910	.34	2.17	2.30	.34	1.59	6.74	1930	2.73	.80	1.87	.33	1.17	6.90								
1911	.40	1.98	2.23	.31	1.65	6.57	1931	2.58	.69	1.95	.32	1.08	6.62								
1912	.49	1.96	2.28	.33	1.65	6.71	1932	2.32	.57	1.93	.29	.89	6.00								
1913	.60	1.96	2.27	.34	1.72	6.89	1933	2.53	.55	1.87	.29	.89	6.13								
1914	.62	1.84	2.28	.31	1.67	6.72	1934	2.87	.56	1.87	.29	.94	6.53								
1915	.67	1.77	2.36	.33	1.58	6.71	1935	3.01	.55	1.83	.28	.96	6.63								
1916	.93	1.90	2.37	.34	1.71	7.25	1936	3/	3.40	.56	1.85	.30	1.02	7.13							
1917	1.29	1.98	2.34	.34	1.79	7.74	1937														
1918	1.39	1.76	2.25	.36	1.65	7.41	1938														
1919	1.59	1.53	2.17	.34	1.61	7.24	1939														

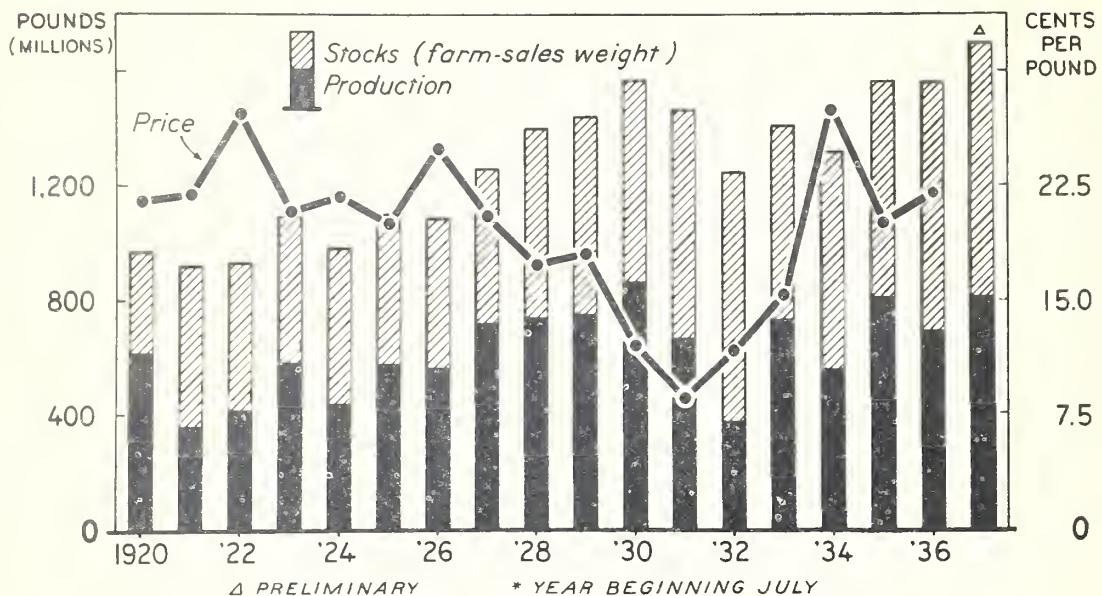
1/ Available date 1900-09 do not include tax-paid products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico and are for the fiscal year beginning July; 1910-35 date include tax-paid products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico and are for the calendar year. In the former group, January population was used, while in the latter group July population was used, to determine the per capita consumption.

2/ Pounds of cigars and cigarettes represent unstemmed equivalent of tobacco used in the manufacture of these products, as reported in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Both large and small cigars and large and small cigarettes are included.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from tax-paid withdrawals in the United States (including tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico) reported in monthly statements by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and population from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Flue-cured Tobacco: Production, Stocks, Supply, and Price, United States, 1920 to Date*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26476-B

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Normally, a change in the supply of flue-cured tobacco results in a price change in the opposite direction. This is demonstrated in nearly all of the years included in the chart but may be modified by significant changes in economic conditions or other factors. In 1933, for example, notwithstanding a materially larger supply, the price increased substantially, and in 1934 the increase in price was out of proportion to the moderate decrease in supply.

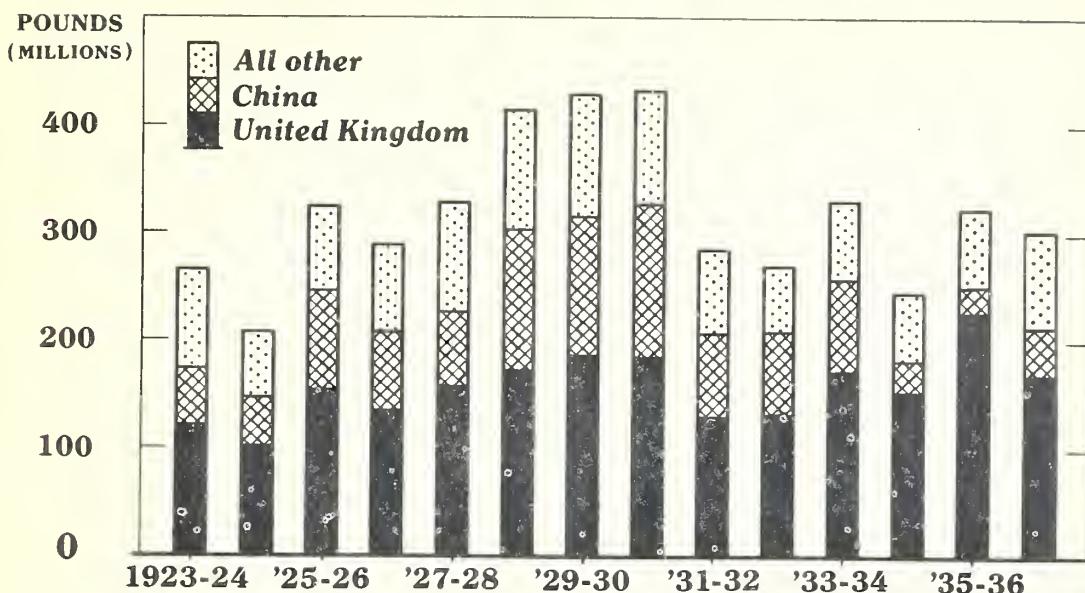
FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: PRODUCTION, STOCKS, SUPPLY, AND PRICE, IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920 TO DATE

Year	Stocks July 1, farm-sales weight		Supply Million pounds	Price Cents
	Production Million pounds	Million pounds		
1920	616.0	352.5	968.5	21.5
1921	358.8	557.8	916.6	21.9
1922	415.4	513.3	928.7	27.2
1923	580.7	507.7	1,088.4	20.8
1924	437.3	545.6	982.9	21.6
1925	575.1	526.4	1,101.5	20.0
1926	560.1	523.7	1,083.8	24.9
1927	718.8	538.9	1,257.7	20.5
1928	739.1	657.9	1,397.0	17.3
1929	750.0	688.8	1,438.8	18.0
1930	865.2	703.4	1,568.6	12.0
1931	669.5	794.5	1,464.0	8.4
1932	373.7	867.0	1,240.7	11.6
1933	733.4	675.8	1,409.2	15.3
1934	556.8	763.0	1,319.8	27.3
1935	811.2	752.6	1,563.8	20.0
1936	682.8	871.3	1,554.1	22.0
1937 1/	809.7	883.2	1,692.9	---
1938				
1939				

1/ Preliminary; September 1 estimate of production.

Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Flue-cured Tobacco: Exports from the United States, 1923-24 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 20627-B

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The exports of flue-cured tobacco have been materially affected in recent years by trade barriers, economic conditions abroad, and the increase in competition of foreign-grown types. A significant decrease has taken place in the exports to China.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: EXPORTS^{1/} FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1923-24 TO DATE

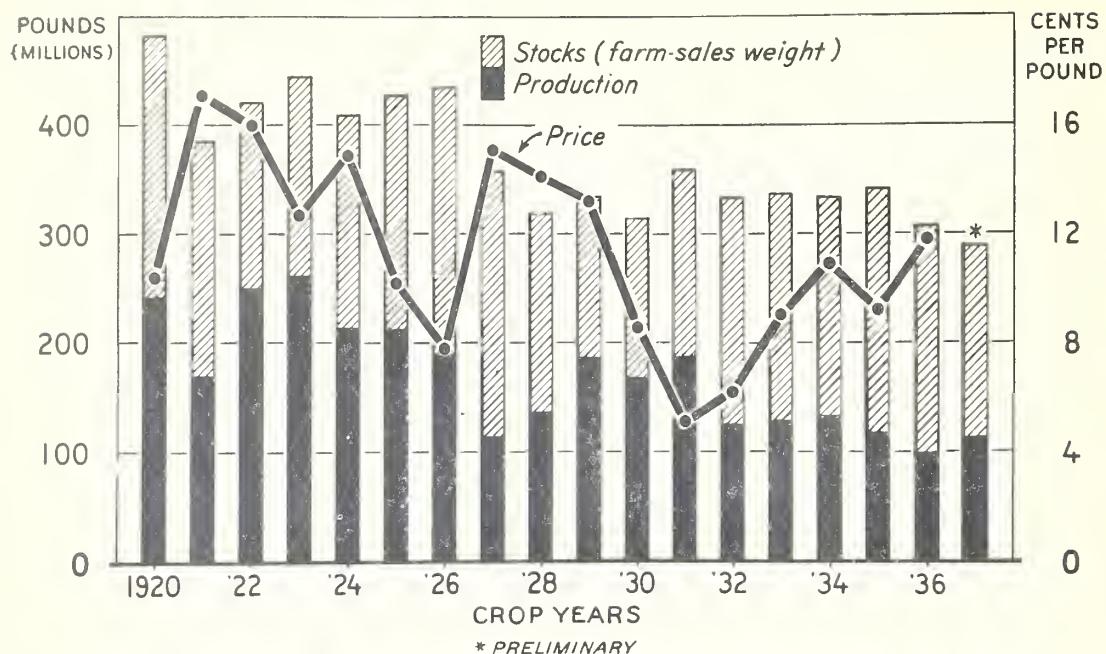
Year beginning July	United Kingdom	China ^{2/}	Other countries	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1923-24	120.8	52.6	92.6	266.0
1924-25	100.6	47.0	59.9	207.5
1925-26	153.5	93.6	77.3	324.4
1926-27	134.9	71.9	81.9	288.7
1927-28	157.5	68.8	102.6	328.9
1928-29	171.5	131.3	111.1	413.9
1929-30	186.6	128.1	115.2	429.9
1930-31	184.4	143.9	104.4	432.7
1931-32	129.4	77.4	78.7	285.5
1932-33	131.8	76.7	61.2	269.7
1933-34	170.5	87.0	72.8	330.3
1934-35	152.4	29.0	63.1	244.5
1935-36	226.6	24.0	72.2	322.8
1936-37	170.5	43.1	89.0	302.6

1/ Export weight.

2/ Includes Hong Kong and Kwantung.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Fire-cured Tobacco: Supply and Price in the United States, 1920 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26672-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Supplies of fire-cured tobacco of all types in the United States have fluctuated considerably until recent years, when no significant change has occurred. Domestic consumption of fire-cured tobacco is mostly in the manufacture of snuff. Exports have been on a declining basis for several years.

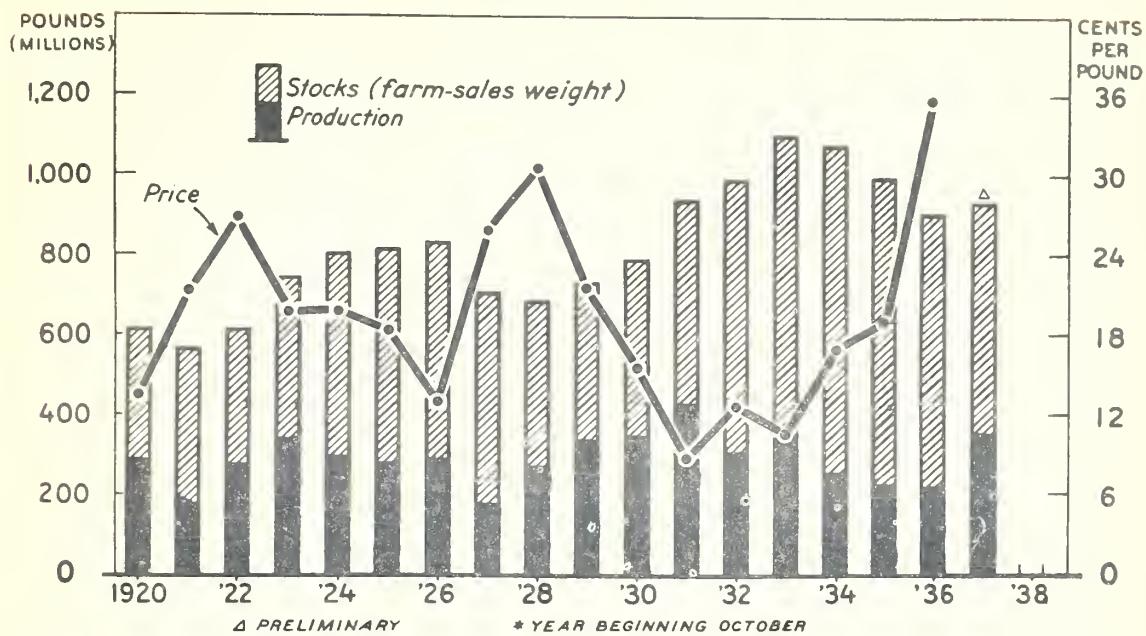
FIRE-CURED TOBACCO: PRODUCTION, STOCKS, SUPPLY, AND PRICE, IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920 TO DATE

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1, farm-sales weight		Supply	Price
		Million pounds	Million pounds		
1920	240.7	241.4		482.1	10.4
1921	170.4	213.9		384.3	17.2
1922	250.1	169.9		420.0	16.0
1923	261.4	182.6		444.0	12.7
1924	213.9	194.7		408.6	14.9
1925	210.8	215.5		426.3	10.2
1926	188.8	244.2		433.0	7.8
1927	113.5	244.1		357.6	15.1
1928	136.5	182.7		319.2	14.2
1929	186.9	146.4		333.3	13.3
1930	168.5	145.6		314.1	8.5
1931	186.8	173.0		359.8	5.1
1932	124.2	208.1		332.3	6.2
1933	128.4	208.7		337.1	9.1
1934	132.9	200.0		332.9	10.8
1935	117.4	223.9		341.3	9.2
1936	99.7	208.0		307.7	11.8
1937 1/	113.3	173.8		287.1	---
1938					
1939					

1/ September 1 estimate.

Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Burley Tobacco: Supply and Price, United States, 1920 to Date*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26619-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Burley tobacco, which is almost entirely consumed in the United States, demonstrates the close relationship between total supply and price. The variations which occur in stocks result mainly from changes in the production of the preceding years, since consumption or disappearance is fairly stable. The upward trend of consumption in burley tobacco in cigarettes has been largely offset by decreases in production of chewing tobacco. This chart also shows clearly the normal response of growers to price, the high price of one year resulting in increased production in the years immediately following, and conversely the low prices during one or more years normally resulting in decreased production.

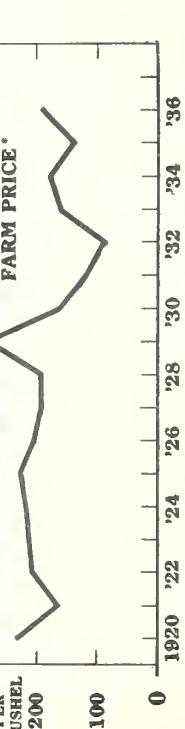
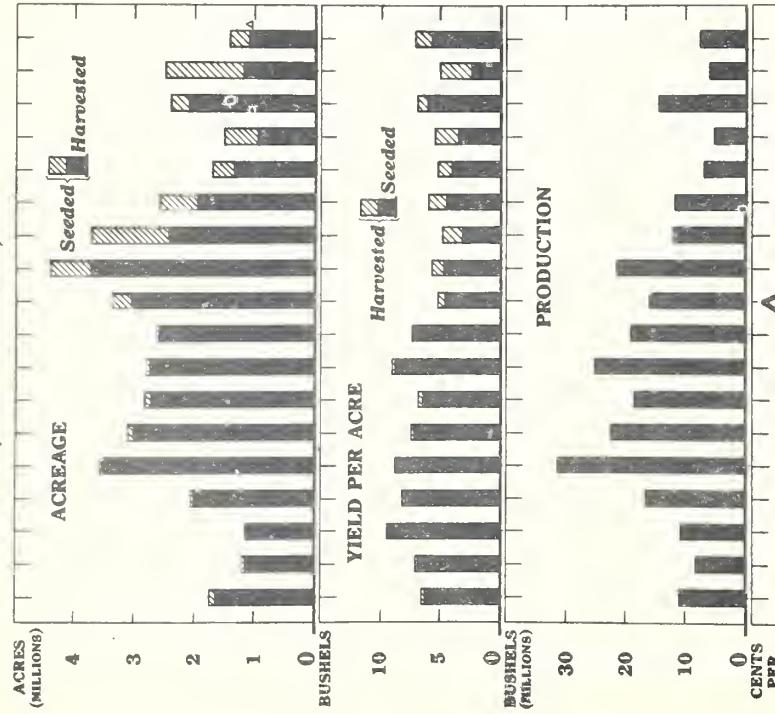
BURLEY TOBACCO: PRODUCTION, STOCKS, SUPPLY, AND PRICE, IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920 TO DATE

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1, farm-sales weight		Supply	Price
		Million pounds	Million pounds		
1920	287.7	323.5	611.2	13.5	
1921	175.7	386.7	562.4	21.5	
1922	276.4	333.2	609.6	26.8	
1923	340.4	399.9	740.3	20.0	
1924	295.8	505.4	801.2	20.1	
1925	277.8	534.8	812.6	18.0	
1926	288.8	541.2	830.0	13.1	
1927	176.2	525.8	702.0	25.9	
1928	269.1	413.3	682.4	30.5	
1929	337.4	394.2	731.6	21.8	
1930	349.2	438.3	787.5	15.5	
1931	424.8	510.2	935.0	8.7	
1932	303.7	682.6	986.3	12.5	
1933	377.5	720.3	1,097.8	10.5	
1934	252.2	820.3	1,072.5	16.9	
1935	220.9	769.9	990.8	19.1	
1936	218.3	681.7	900.0	35.8	
1937 1/	352.4	568.2	920.6	---	
1938					
1939					

1/ September 1 estimate.

Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Flaxseed: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, and Farm Price, United States, 1920 to Date



* WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE FOR CROP MARKETING SEASON Neg. No. 29448-B

▲ Sept. estimate

The sharp downward trend in United States flaxseed production since 1924 is largely the result of smaller seedings although low yields also contributed to the smaller harvests during the 6-year period, 1929-34. Farm prices declined from 1929 to 1932, despite reduced United States supplies, principally as the result of the sharp reduction in building activity, both here and abroad.

Flaxseed: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and farm price, United States, 1920 -

Year	Farm price: per bushel: cents	Acreage		Production: 1000 acres 1000 bushels	Yield per acre: bushels
		Seeded	Harvested		
		1/	2/		
1920	232.8	1,745	1,647	10,900	6.2
1921	165.4	1,180	1,143	8,107	6.9
1922	207.6	1,125	1,113	10,520	9.4
1923	212.5	2,045	2,015	16,563	8.1
1924	217.9	3,570	3,355	31,220	8.7
1925	226.4	3,100	3,022	23,334	7.2
1926	203.2	2,835	2,736	18,531	6.5
1927	192.5	2,819	2,763	25,174	8.9
1928	193.8	2,639	2,611	19,118	7.2
1929	281.2	3,363	3,049	15,924	4.7
1930	161.0	4,466	3,780	21,673	4.9
1931	116.7	3,724	2,431	11,755	3.2
1932	88.1	2,691	1,988	11,511	4.3
1933	162.6	1,812	1,341	6,904	3.8
1934	169.9	1,588	995	5,661	3.6
1935	141.9	2,393	2,096	14,520	6.1
1936	190.0	2,497	1,180	5,908	2.4
1937	197	1,400	5/1,081	7,640	5.7
1938	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939

1/ Weighted average price for crop marketing seasons. Prices rounded to cents, 1920-1934, from Agricultural Statistics 1936, Table 72; 1935, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Crop Reporting Board.

2/ 1920-1928, from Agricultural Statistics 1936, Table 72; 1929 on, from mimeographed release "Planted Acreage" and from Crops and Markets.

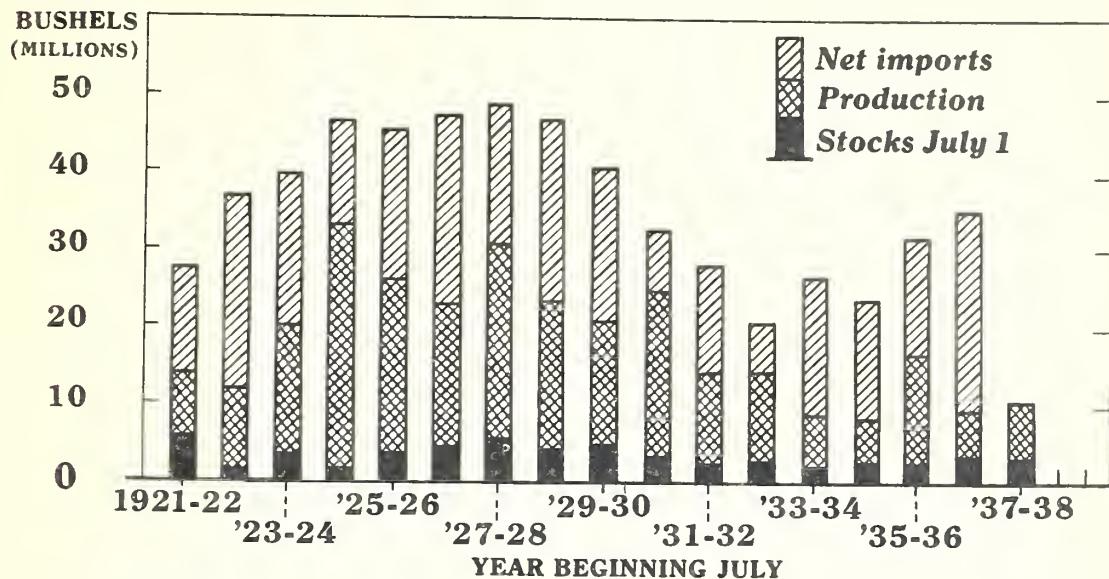
3/ 1920-1923, from Agricultural Statistics 1936, Table 72; 1924 to date from mimeographed release "General Crop Revisions", and Crops and Markets.

4/ Derived.

5/ "For harvest" based on September 1 condition.

6/ Based on October 1 condition.

Flaxseed: Stocks, Production, and Net Imports, United States, 1921-22 to Date



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 29450-8 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Utilization of flaxseed in the United States is usually almost as large as supply since carry-over is relatively small. Supply dropped from a peak of 48,936,000 bushels in 1927-28 to less than 20,625,000 bushels in 1932-33. In recent years, the United States production of flaxseed has averaged only about one-half of domestic supply, the balance being imported. As long as a substantial portion of the supply is imported the flaxseed tariff will continue to be effective in keeping the domestic price of flax above the price in free world markets.

FLAXSEED: STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND NET IMPORTS, UNITED STATES, 1921-22 TO DATE

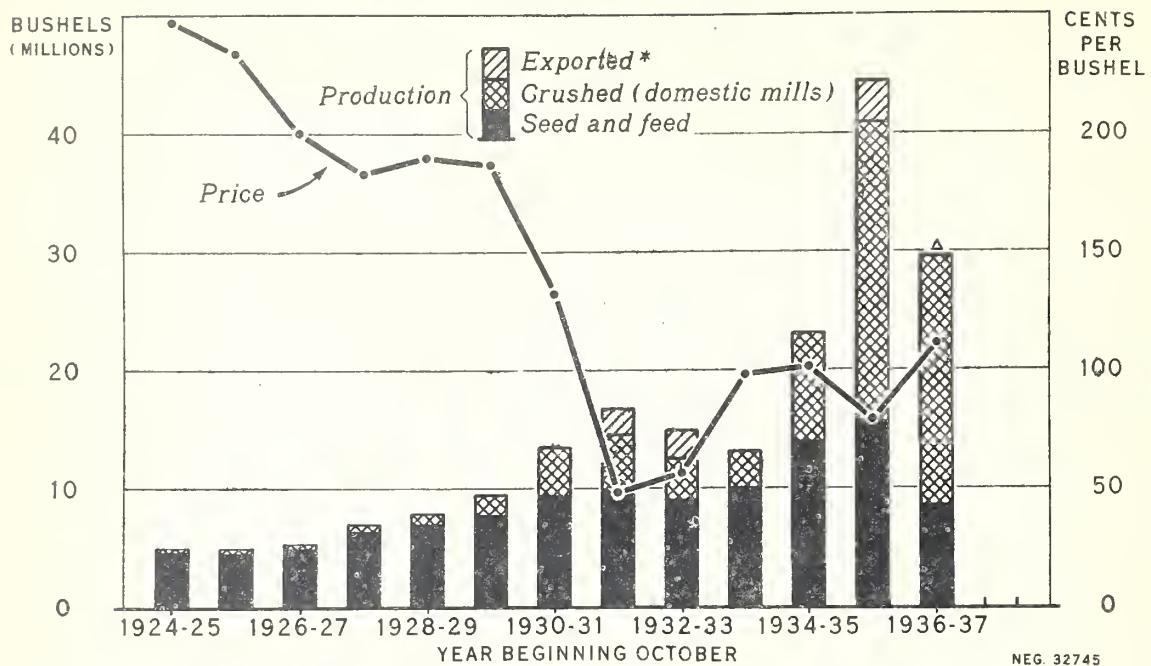
(Year beginning July) 1/

Year	Stocks old seed beginning season	Production	Net imports	Total supplies	Utilization <u>2/</u>
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
1921-22	5,680	8,107	1,300	27,417	26,030
1922-23	1,387	10,520	25,006	36,913	33,415
1923-24	3,498	16,563	19,577	39,638	37,782
1924-25	1,856	31,220	13,419	46,495	42,522
1925-26	3,973	22,334	19,354	45,661	40,948
1926-27	4,713	18,531	24,224	47,468	41,918
1927-28	5,650	25,174	18,112	48,936	44,766
1928-29	4,170	19,118	23,494	46,782	41,763
1929-30	5,019	15,924	19,652	40,595	37,373
1930-31	3,222	21,673	7,813	32,708	30,225
1931-32	2,483	11,755	13,849	28,087	25,187
1932-33	2,900	11,511	6,213	20,624	18,524
1933-34	2,100	6,904	17,901	26,905	24,392
1934-35	2,513	5,661	15,332	23,506	21,325
1935-36	2,181	14,520	15,388	32,089	28,758
1936-37	3,331	5,908	26,096	35,335	31,996
1937-38	3,339	7,640			
1938-39					
1939-40					

1/ Quarterly Flax Market Review, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ Total supplies less stocks at beginning of following season.

SOYBEANS: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, AND AVERAGE FARM PRICE, 1924 TO DATE



* FROM RECORDS OF INSPECTIONS BY FEDERAL LICENSED INSPECTORS
 ▲ ESTIMATED

There has been a marked increase in the production of soybeans in recent years, and with larger supplies available, the quantities crushed have also increased tremendously. Exports have been small, and have occurred only in those years in which prices were relatively low. High prices in earlier years were due to the fact that a large part of the annual production was needed for seed purposes.

SOYBEANS PRODUCED, USED FOR SEED AND ON FARMS, CRUSHED IN DOMESTIC MILLS, AND EXPORTED

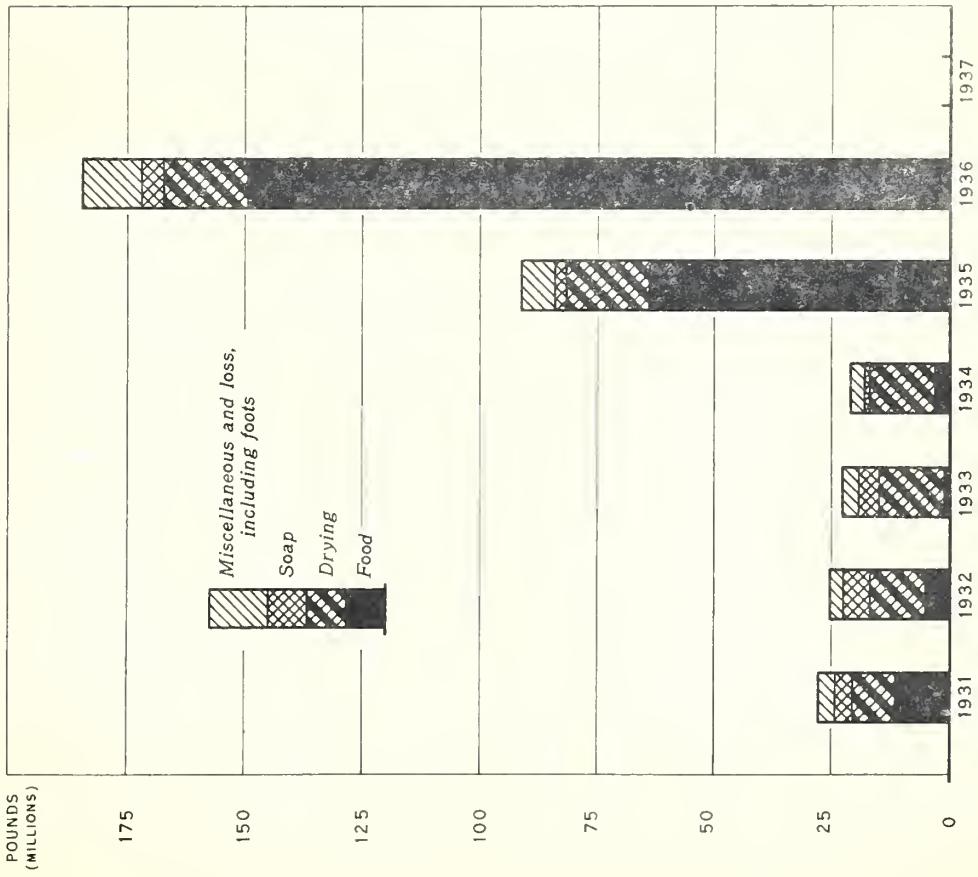
Year	Production	Distribution year, beginning October 1				Average farm price
		Used for seed and feed	Crushed (Domestic)	Exported 1/		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents per bushel	
1924	4,947	4,640	307	-	247	
1925	4,875	4,524	351	-	234	
1926	5,239	4,904	335	-	200	
1927	6,938	6,379	559	-	183	
1928	7,880	6,998	882	-	190	
1929	9,398	7,732	1,666	-	187	
1930	13,471	9,402	4,069	-	132	
1931	16,733	9,647	4,725	2,161	48	
1932	14,975	9,055	3,470	2,450	56	
1933	13,147	10,093	3,054	-	98	
1934	23,095	13,971	9,105	19	101	
1935	44,378	15,707	25,181	3,490	79	
1936 *	29,616	8,616 #	21,000 #	-	111	
1937	-	-	-	-	-	
1938	-	-	-	-	-	

1/ Inspected for Export by inspectors licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture

* Preliminary

Estimated

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF SOYBEAN OIL BY GROUPS
OF INDUSTRIES, UNITED STATES, 1931 TO DATE



FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF SOYBEAN OIL BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

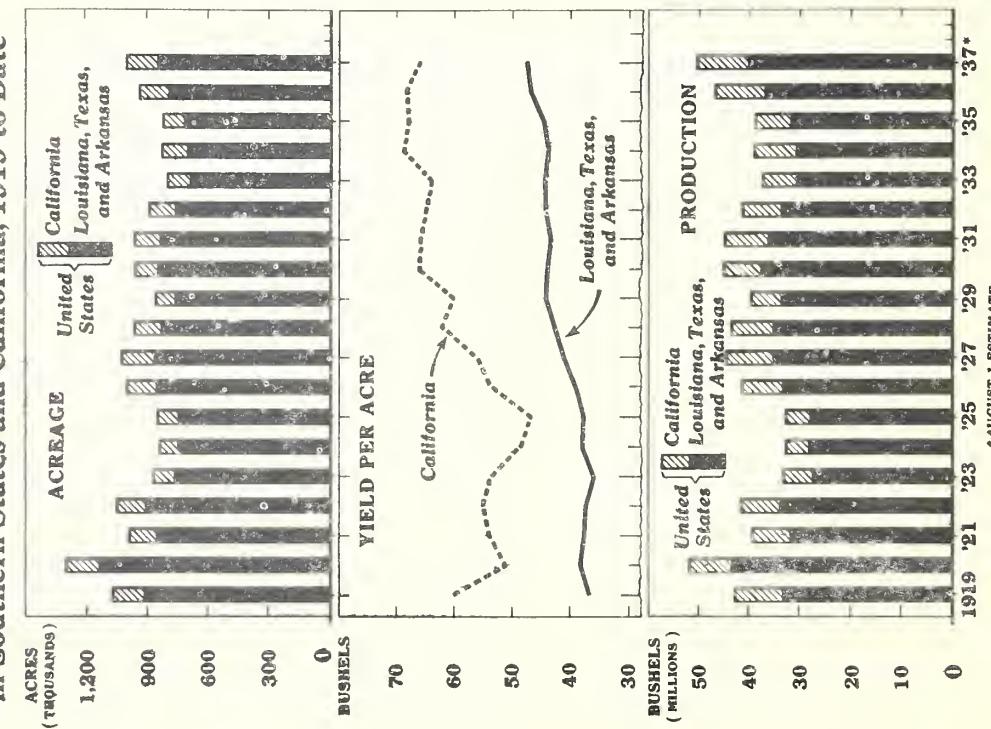
UNITED STATES, 1931-35

Product	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	1,000 pounds						
Compounds and vegetable shortenings . . .	10,869	4,889	489	2,735	52,452	113,897	
Oleomargarine . . .	623	3	7	24	1,740	14,262	
Other edible . . .		180	460	509	9,421	21,598	
Total edible . .	11,492	5,072	956	3,268	63,613	149,757	
Soap	3,816	5,571	4,235	1,354	2,549	5,023	
Drying Industry $\frac{1}{4}$.	8,901	11,593	14,274	13,353	17,871	17,419	
Miscellaneous	2,051	1,675	2,626	2,109	1,685	3,405	
Loss, including fats	1,625	1,156	867	823	5,468	8,959	
Total	27,885	25,269	22,958	20,907	91,166	184,563	

1/ Includes paints and varnishes, linoleum and oilcloth, and
printing inks.

Before 1935, soybean oil was used mostly as a drying oil. Its use in this field has not decreased materially, but increased production in recent years has been consumed almost entirely in food products, making soybean oil predominantly an edible oil.

Rice, Rough: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, in Southern States and California, 1919 to Date



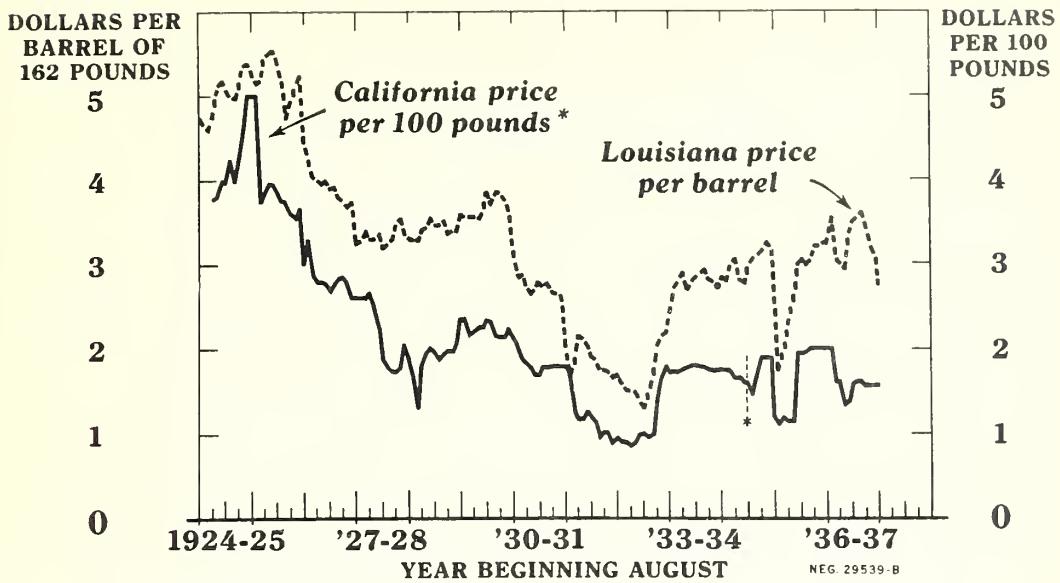
Rice, rough: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in Southern States, and California, and total acreage and production for the United States, 1919 to date

Year	Acreage			Average yield			Production		
	: Southern Calif. : United States : Southern Calif. : United States :			: bushels : bushels : bushels : bushels :			: bushels : bushels :		
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bushels	bushels	bushels
1919	915	165	1,070	36.5	60.0	33.589	9,300	42,689	
1920	1,137	182	1,299	38.2	51.0	43.386	8,262	51,648	
1921	855	135	990	37.4	54.0	31.984	7,290	39,274	
1922	913	140	1,053	37.2	55.0	33.963	7,700	41,683	
1923	768	106	874	35.9	53.5	27.567	5,671	33,238	
1924	747	90	837	37.8	48.5	28.228	4,365	38,593	
1925	746	103	849	37.4	46.6	27.936	4,800	32,736	
1926	857	149	1,006	39.0	53.6	33.429	7,966	41,415	
1927	864	160	1,024	41.0	56.0	35.462	8,060	44,422	
1928	830	132	963	42.5	61.9	35.263	8,171	45,434	
1929	765	95	860	44.2	60.2	33.816	5,719	39,534	
1930	856	110	966	44.0	66.1	37.658	7,271	44,929	
1931	840	125	965	45.3	68.0	36.365	8,250	44,613	
1932	784	120	884	44.3	65.0	33.819	7,800	41,619	
1933	690	108	793	44.5	64.0	30.759	6,012	37,651	
1934	704	120	824	43.7	68.8	30,791	8,256	39,047	
1935	717	99	816	44.7	68.0	32,052	6,732	38,784	
1936	795	140	935	46.9	68.2	37,285	9,548	46,835	
1937 1/	849	154	1,003	47.5	66.0	40,344	10,164	50,508	
1938									
1939									

1/ August 1 estimate.

The acreage of rice in both the Southern States and California tended downward from 1927 to 1935 but increased sharply in 1936 and 1937. The yield of rice per acre has tended upward since about 1925. The decrease in production from 1930 to 1935 resulted largely from the smaller acreages. The increased production in 1936 and 1937 was the result of good yields on materially increased acreages.

Rice: Louisiana and California Farm Prices, 1924 to Date



* PRICE OF CALIFORNIA PADDY, F.O.B. WAREHOUSE, PRIOR TO JANUARY 1935

Rice prices in Louisiana and California have followed similar trends since 1924-25. Prices in both states after reaching a low point in 1932, advanced sharply in 1933-34 and 1934-35 to levels established by marketing agreements. With the invalidating of the processing tax, prices dropped sharply and were unsettled during 1936-37.

Rice: Louisiana and California, farm prices, by months, 1924-25 to 1936-37

California price per 100 pounds 1/

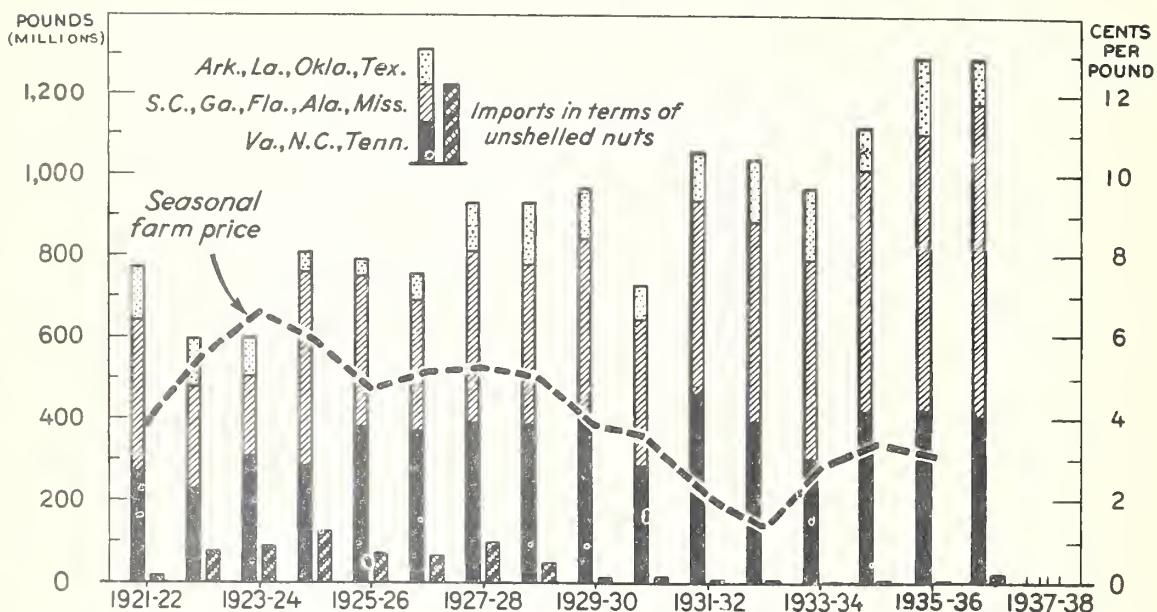
Crop year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Dollars											
1924-25 :				3.77	3.80	3.98	3.97	4.25	3.98	4.22	4.60	5.00
1925-26 :	5.00	5.00	3.73	3.85	3.96	3.94	3.85	3.76	3.74	3.59	3.55	3.64
1926-27 :	3.00	3.30	2.84	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.69	2.79	2.85	2.84	2.80	2.60
1927-28 :	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.66	2.53	2.25	1.87	1.79	1.74	1.74	1.79	2.06
1928-29 :	1.88	1.68	1.31	1.81	1.96	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.96	1.98	1.97	2.06
1929-30 :	2.34	2.35	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.26	2.34	2.33	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.25
1930-31 :	2.15	2.06	1.88	1.85	1.79	1.69	1.69	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80
1931-32 :	1.80	1.70	1.24	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.20	1.15	.95	1.01	1.01	.90
1932-33 :	.94	.91	.90	.84	.88	.98	1.00	.96	.99	1.41	1.63	1.80
1933-34 :	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.75	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.75
1934-35 :	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.65	1.65	1.60	1.60	1.47	1.67	1.91	1.91	1.89
1935-36 :	1.18	1.11	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.93	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1936-37 :	2.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.33	1.38	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.56	1.56	1.56
1937-38 :	1.56											

Louisiana price per barrel of 162 pounds

1924-25 :	4.75	4.64	4.61	4.72	5.08	5.18	5.08	5.00	4.97	5.11	5.36	5.40
1925-26 :	5.26	5.15	5.18	5.47	5.51	5.54	5.40	5.15	4.72	4.93	5.08	5.26
1926-27 :	4.43	4.25	4.03	4.00	3.96	4.00	3.89	3.92	3.78	3.74	3.67	3.74
1927-28 :	3.24	3.28	3.38	3.28	3.31	3.35	3.20	3.24	3.31	3.46	3.53	3.35
1928-29 :	3.31	3.31	3.28	3.38	3.42	3.53	3.46	3.46	3.49	3.35	3.38	3.38
1929-30 :	3.60	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.53	3.60	3.85	3.71	3.85	3.82	3.74	3.56
1930-31 :	3.17	2.84	2.88	2.74	2.63	2.70	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.66	2.66	2.63
1931-32 :	2.02	1.69	1.84	2.16	2.12	2.02	1.91	1.87	1.76	1.76	1.73	1.66
1932-33 :	1.69	1.58	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.37	1.30	1.44	1.62	2.02	2.16	2.20
1933-34 :	2.34	2.70	2.81	2.88	2.70	2.81	2.84	2.88	2.92	2.81	2.77	2.70
1934-35 :	2.84	2.81	2.99	3.06	2.81	2.77	2.95	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.24	3.17
1935-36 :	2.66	1.73	1.98	2.34	2.59	2.99	3.06	2.99	3.08	3.20	3.20	3.24
1936-37 :	3.24	3.53	3.02	2.99	2.92	3.28	3.49	3.53	3.60	3.42	3.20	3.06
1937-38 :	2.74											

1/ Price of California paddy, f.o.b. warehouse, prior to January 1935, from Pacific Rural Press.

Peanuts Harvested for Nuts: Production, Imports, and Seasonal Farm Price



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 23812 - B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The production of peanut for nuts has increased sharply during the last decade. Prices declined from 1927 to 1932 but have since recovered somewhat. The improved prices of recent years resulted in spite of record peanut production and largely occurred because of the favorable demand for peanut oil and the Diversion Program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which resulted in increased peanut crushings.

PEANUTS HARVESTED FOR NUTS: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND SEASONAL FARM PRICE

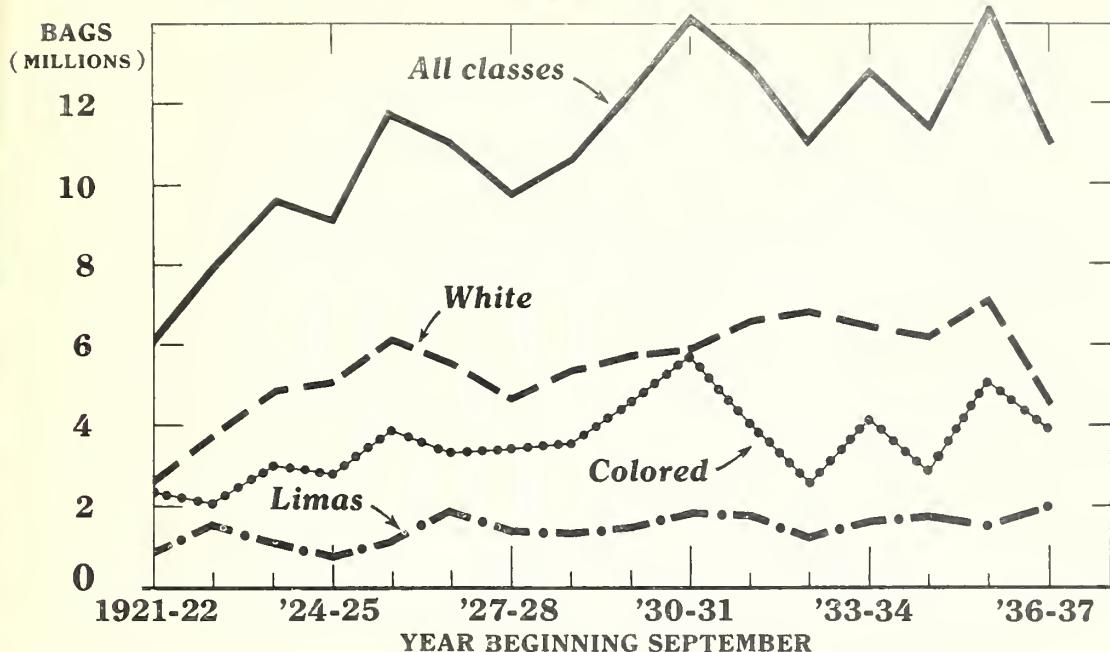
Crop : Year :	Production 1/				Imports 2/		
	Va., N.C., Tenn.,	S.C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss.,	Ark. La., Oklahoma, Texas:	Total	In terms of un- shelled nuts	Seasonal Farm price 1/	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	
1921-22:	272,685	373,225	126,460	772,370	:	15,000	3.8
1922-23:	226,800	250,395	117,645	594,645	:	76,000	5.5
1923-24:	310,310	197,252	90,610	598,172	:	86,000	6.6
1924-25:	284,265	479,970	47,720	811,955	:	123,000	5.9
1925-26:	381,000	367,790	42,565	791,355	:	66,000	4.7
1926-27:	370,590	324,375	64,750	759,715	:	63,000	5.1
1927-28:	382,450	428,240	122,775	933,465	:	96,000	5.2
1928-29:	387,650	392,895	156,040	936,585	:	46,000	5.0
1929-30:	394,582	450,500	125,850	970,932	:	11,000	3.8
1930-31:	285,410	357,050	80,285	722,745	:	14,000	3.6
1931-32:	455,265	479,730	184,750	1,059,745	:	935	2.0
1932-33:	388,090	498,185	154,875	1,041,150	:	340	1.6
1933-34:	301,400	493,640	172,580	967,620	:	742	2.8
1934-35:	419,350	597,490	106,200	1,123,040	:	218	3.3
1935-36:	419,975	686,450	196,380	1,302,805	:	502	3.1
1936-37:	400,785	773,615	126,140	1,300,540	:	2,160 3/	-
1937-38:							

1/ Production and seasonal farm price figures from Div. of Crop and Livestock Estimates, B.A.E.

2/ Imports: Compiled from Foreign and Domestic Commerce data, Season Nov. 1, - Oct. 31

3/ November 1936-July 1937 only.

Beans, Dry: Production of All Commercial Classes, by Groups, United States



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26404-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

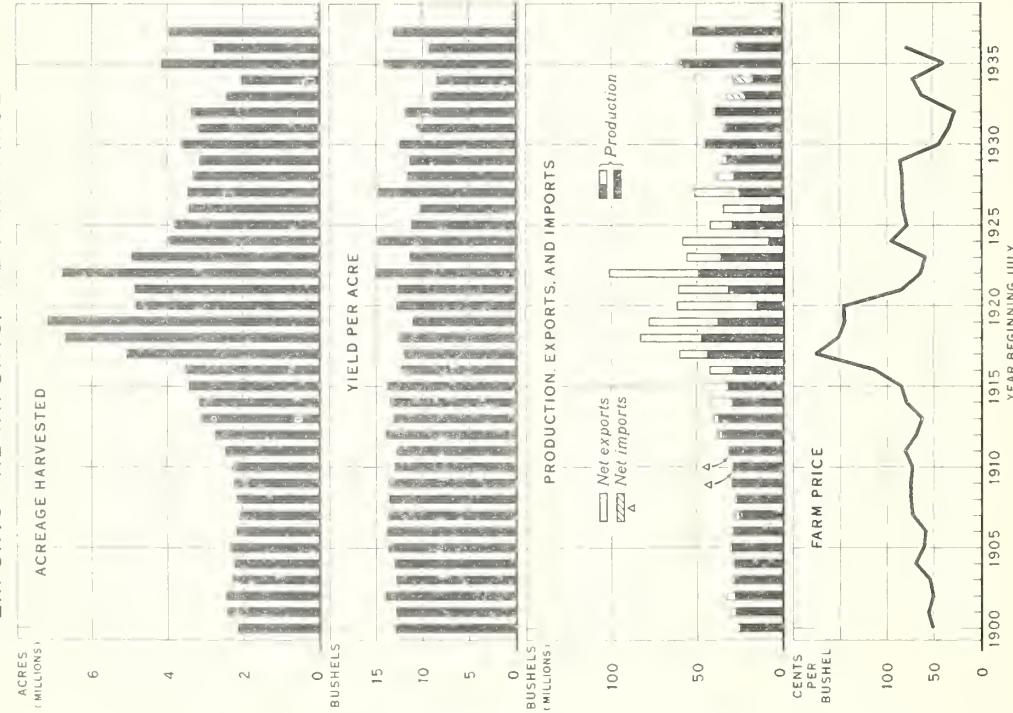
During the past 15 years common white beans have comprised over half the total production of all beans. Colored beans have represented about one-third and Lima beans about one-eighth of the total. The three groups compete to some extent, but specific demands exist for each. Competition is more active among the different classes within each group.

PRODUCTION OF DRY EDIBLE BEANS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COMMERCIAL CLASSES 1921-22 to 1936-37

In thousands of bags (100 pounds)

Year	Total White	Total Colored	Total Limas	Other (seed and Misc.)	Total all classes
1921-22 :	2,555	2,340	825	365	6,085
1922-23 :	3,732	2,041	1,508	620	7,901
1923-24 :	4,807	3,004	1,050	726	9,587
1924-25 :	5,046	2,788	705	560	9,099
1925-26 :	6,132	3,891	1,100	586	11,709
1926-27 :	5,546	3,316	1,830	332	11,024
1927-28 :	4,849	3,379	1,320	389	9,737
1928-29 :	5,301	3,530	1,291	452	10,574
1929-30 :	5,685	4,500	1,473	620	12,278
1930-31 :	5,862	5,678	1,798	795	14,133
1931-32 :	6,553	4,003	1,727	631	12,914
1932-33 :	6,780	8,537	1,194	494	11,005
1933-34 :	6,456	4,118	1,573	624	12,771
1934-35 :	6,163	2,835	1,780	615	11,393
1935-36 :	7,058	5,087	1,525	653	14,323
1936-37 :	4,846	3,958	1,995	523	11,122
1937-38 :					

RYE: ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AND FARM PRICE



RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, production, net exports or imports, farm price, United States, 1900 to date

Year	Acres 1,000 acres	Yield per acre	Production 1,000 bushels	Net exports 1,000 bushels	Farm price cents per bu.
1900	2,127	12.9	27,413	2,345	51.2
1901	2,409	12.8	30,773	2,712	55.7
1902	2,444	13.9	33,862	5,444	50.8
1903	2,260	12.8	28,932	751	64.5
1904	2,205	12.9	28,461	9	68.8
1905	2,297	13.6	31,173	1,787	61.1
1906	2,154	13.7	29,609	769	58.9
1907	2,073	13.6	28,247	2,443	73.1
1908	2,130	13.5	28,650	1,295	74.5
1909	2,212	13.6	30,083	212	74.6
1910	2,262	12.9	29,098	2/- 187	73.4
1911	2,152	12.8	31,396	2/- 103	81.0
1912	2,724	12.9	27,911	1,854	68.7
1913	3,089	13.1	40,390	2,236	62.9
1914	3,144	13.4	42,120	12,880	85.3
1915	3,417	13.7	46,752	14,684	85.0
1916	3,528	12.2	43,089	13,215	112.0
1917	5,059	11.9	60,321	16,352	176.4
1918	6,694	12.5	83,421	35,829	152.1
1919	7,168	11.0	78,659	40,154	145.9
1920	4,825	12.8	61,915	46,885	24.0
1921	4,851	12.6	61,023	29,244	63.9
1922	6,757	11.9	100,986	51,564	59.3
1923	4,936	11.3	55,961	19,900	95.3
1924	5,941	11.8	68,445	50,241	44.5
1925	3,800	11.1	42,316	12,646	79.1
1926	3,419	10.2	34,860	21,697	83.0
1927	3,458	11.8	51,076	26,445	83.5
1928	3,310	11.5	37,910	9,487	83.7
1929	3,150	11.3	35,282	2,599	85.7
1930	3,621	12.4	45,068	139	44.1
1931	3,162	10.6	33,378	908	38.1
1932	3,351	11.8	39,424	304	62.7
1933	2,418	8.9	21,418	2/- 11,998	71.8
1934	2,035	8.4	17,070	2/- 11,219	79.5
1935	4,141	14.2	58,597	2/- 2,297	80.5
1936	2,757	9.3	29,554	2/- 2,297	
1937	3,960	13.1	51,869		
1938					

1/ December 1 farm price, 1900-1907; beginning 1908, average season farm price.

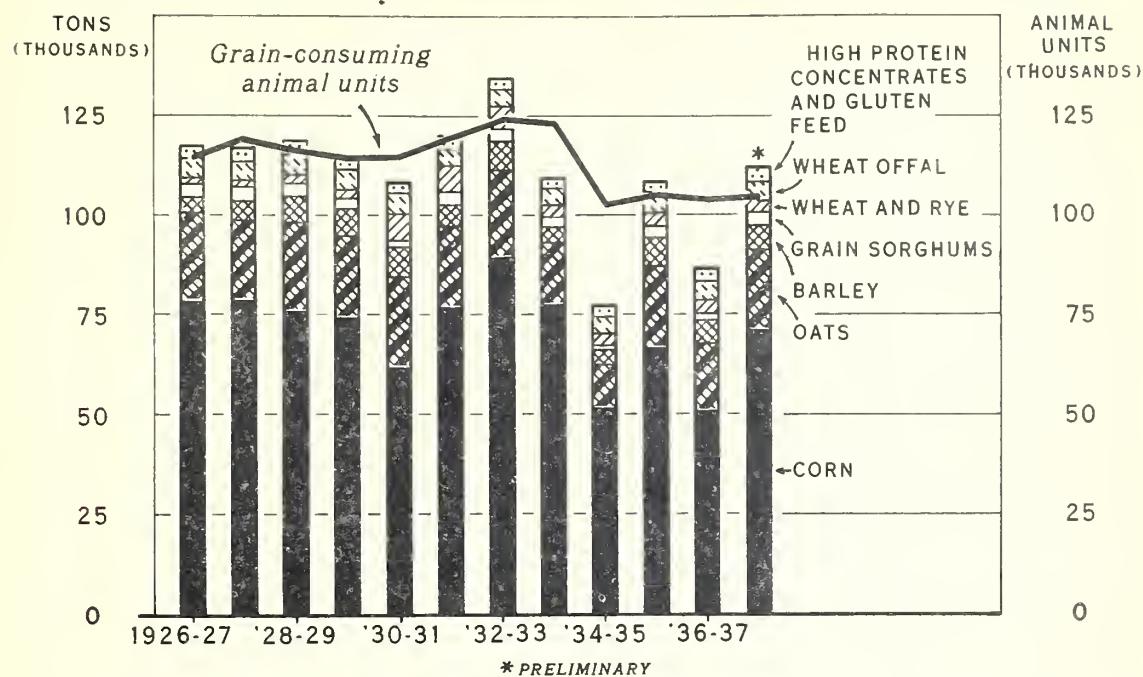
2/ Net imports.

3/ Preliminary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Rye production increased prior to 1920 largely as the result of expansion of rye acreage into the sub-humid areas of the Spring Wheat Area. Since the War there has been a tendency for acreage to fluctuate near the 1928-32 level, although in recent years it has varied considerably. Small crops in 1933, 1934, and 1936, largely the result of heavy abandonment and unusually low yields, caused supplies in these 3 years to be reduced below domestic requirements. The acreage harvested in 1937 was again large and yields were above average.;

FEED GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS: TOTAL SUPPLIES FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION, 1926-27 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32750

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

While feed supplies for the 1937-38 season are somewhat below the average for the years just preceding 1933, they are large relative to present livestock numbers. Supplies per grain consuming animal will be largest in some of the Central Corn Belt States, where production is near average and livestock numbers are at a low level.

FEED SUPPLIES IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, 1926-27 TO DATE

Year	Feed													
	Corn	Oats	Barley	sorghums	wheat	Rye	fed	fed	Wheat	High protein	Gluten	Total	Grain	supplies
1/	1/	1/	2/	3/	3/	4/	4/	4/	concen-	feed	2/	2/	animal	per
									trates	2/	5/		units	animal
													6/	unit
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	Thousands	Tons
1926-27	78,698	22,468	3,757	3,028	1,208	174	4,834	2,925	645	117,737	114,712	1.03		
1927-28	78,842	20,057	4,961	3,585	1,545	165	4,922	2,488	703	117,268	119,078	.98		
1928-29	76,057	22,596	6,641	3,377	1,937	167	5,032	2,677	702	119,186	116,833	1.02		
1929-30	74,515	20,666	6,819	2,702	2,003	206	5,008	2,741	647	114,897	114,724	1.00		
1930-31	62,021	22,826	7,370	1,752	5,856	520	5,106	2,738	541	108,730	114,706	.95		
1931-32	76,701	20,722	5,163	3,182	6,240	405	4,528	2,623	512	120,076	119,799	1.00		
1932-33	89,401	22,377	7,158	3,073	4,497	507	4,428	2,389	589	134,419	124,455	1.08		
1933-34	77,897	15,445	4,298	2,315	2,438	200	4,125	2,201	580	109,499	123,596	.89		
1934-35	51,353	11,005	3,992	1,126	2,841	176	4,347	2,373	456	77,669	102,766	.75		
1935-36	66,893	20,380	7,369	2,758	2,945	575	4,508	2,859	624	108,911	105,082	1.04		
1936-37	50,801	17,062	5,867	1,560	3,218	266	4,714	3,130	545	87,169	103,979	.84		
1937-38 1/	71,867	19,466	6,080	2,801	3,150	196	4,700	3,210	600	112,070 2/	104,000	1.08		

1/ Production plus carryover at the beginning of the marketing year, minus net exports (or plus net imports) during the year. 2/ Production. 3/ Estimated.

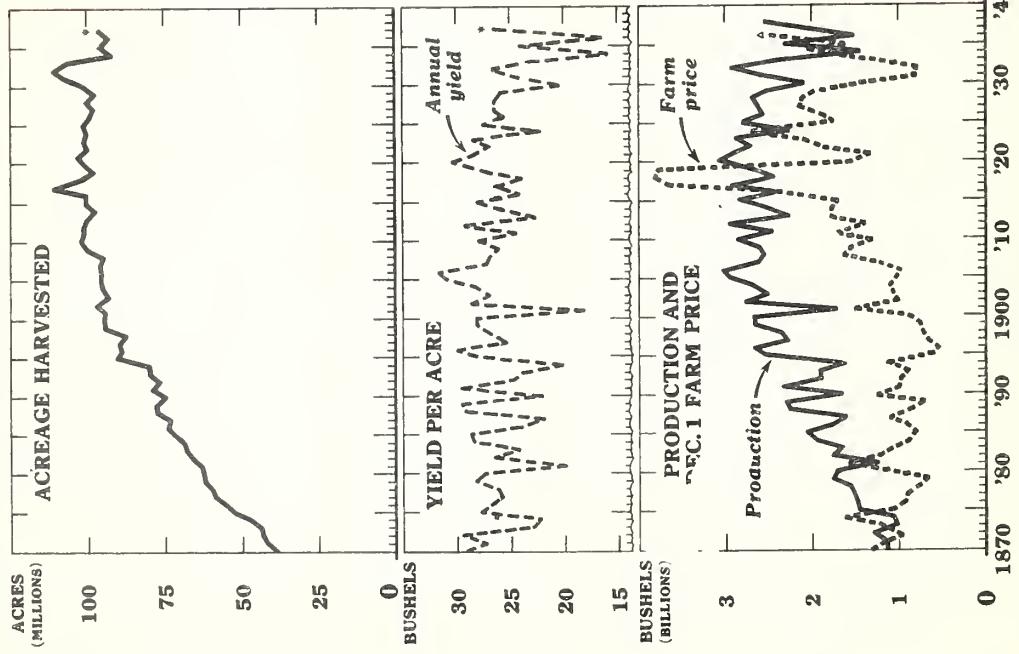
4/ Production minus net exports (or plus net imports).

5/ Production of the following cakes and meals: cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut, copra, and sesame.

6/ Excluding poultry. 1/ Preliminary.

7/ The number of animal units on farms January 1, 1938, is expected to be about the same as on January 1, 1937.

Corn: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, and Farm Price, United States, 1870 to Date



Data for Chart, Neg. 20696

Corn: Acreage, production, yield per acre, and farm price, 1866 to date

	Year :	Acreage :	Production :	Yield :	Season :	Year :	Acreage :	Production :	Yield :	Season :
		1,000	bushels	per	per		1,000	bushels	per	per
	acres		bushel	bushel	bushel		acres	bushels	bushel	bushel
1866	30,017	750,614	24.3	65.7	1902	97,177	2,773,954	28.5	40.1	40.1
1867	32,116	793,905	24.0	78.1	1903	93,555	2,515,093	26.9	41.9	41.9
1868	35,116	916,950	26.2	61.9	1904	2,656,025	28.2	43.6	43.6	43.6
1869	35,833	782,084	21.8	72.5	1905	95,716	2,951,148	30.9	40.6	40.6
1870	38,388	1,126,775	29.1	52.1	1906	95,634	3,032,910	31.7	39.1	39.1
1871	42,002	1,114,755	21.2	66.4	1907	96,094	2,611,971	21.4	50.5	50.5
1872	44,584	1,279,369	29.4	56.3	1908	95,285	2,568,142	26.9	65.0	65.0
1873	44,084	1,008,326	22.9	48.3	1909	100,200	2,611,157	26.1	61.6	61.6
1874	47,640	1,056,778	22.7	64.1	1910	102,267	2,652,794	21.9	51.6	51.6
1875	52,446	1,450,276	27.7	61.9	1911	101,353	2,474,035	21.4	63.0	63.0
1876	55,277	1,478,173	26.7	63.1	1912	101,151	2,917,642	29.1	55.3	55.3
1877	58,799	1,515,662	25.8	55.7	1913	100,206	2,272,510	25.7	70.4	70.4
1878	59,659	1,561,537	26.2	51.7	1914	97,756	2,523,750	25.8	70.4	70.4
1879	62,229	1,751,984	28.2	56.4	1915	100,623	2,859,044	28.1	68.0	68.0
1880	62,515	1,76,673	27.3	39.0	1916	100,561	2,495,206	24.1	116.6	116.6
1881	67,006	1,204,805	19.8	62.6	1917	116,897	2,065,242	26.2	155.9	155.9
1882	66,177	1,755,672	26.5	48.1	1918	102,155	2,311,449	23.9	132.2	132.2
1883	68,168	1,653,148	24.2	41.8	1919	98,185	2,678,541	21.3	151.3	151.3
1884	68,830	1,947,838	28.1	34.9	1920	101,359	3,070,604	30.3	61.8	61.8
1885	71,854	2,057,807	28.6	52.6	1921	102,155	2,928,442	28.1	52.5	52.5
1886	73,911	1,782,767	20.1	35.7	1922	20,1	2,707,306	27.0	74.5	74.5
1887	73,296	1,604,519	23.9	43.4	1923	101,123	2,875,292	28.1	82.5	82.5
1888	77,474	2,250,639	29.1	33.1	1924	100,420	2,223,123	22.1	106.1	106.1
1889	77,666	2,294,289	27.5	31.1	1925	101,131	2,758,167	27.6	69.9	69.9
1890	74,785	1,650,446	22.1	49.6	1926	99,652	2,516,972	25.6	71.5	71.5
1891	78,855	2,735,404	25.6	39.8	1927	98,357	616,120	26.6	85.0	85.0
1892	76,916	1,891,112	24.7	43.3	1928	100,336	2,665,316	26.6	84.0	84.0
1893	79,832	1,900,401	23.8	36.1	1929	97,805	2,521,032	25.8	79.9	79.9
1894	80,659	1,615,016	20.2	45.1	1930	101,465	2,080,121	20.5	59.6	59.6
1895	90,479	2,534,762	28.0	25.2	1931	106,912	2,575,511	21.1	32.0	32.0
1896	89,076	2,671,648	30.0	21.4	1932	110,921	2,951,231	31.9	52.6	52.6
1897	89,965	2,287,828	25.4	26.0	1933	105,961	2,359,332	22.6	51.9	51.9
1898	87,784	2,351,323	26.8	29.5	1934	92,354	1,461,123	15.8	81.5	81.5
1899	91,591	2,615,796	28.0	29.8	1935	95,804	2,303,474	24.0	65.5	65.5
1900	94,452	2,661,978	28.1	35.0	1936	92,821	1,560,127	16.5	16.5	16.5
1901	94,452	1,715,752	18.2	64.0	1937	96,116	2,915,549,281	216.5		

1/ Prior to 1906 prices are of December 1.

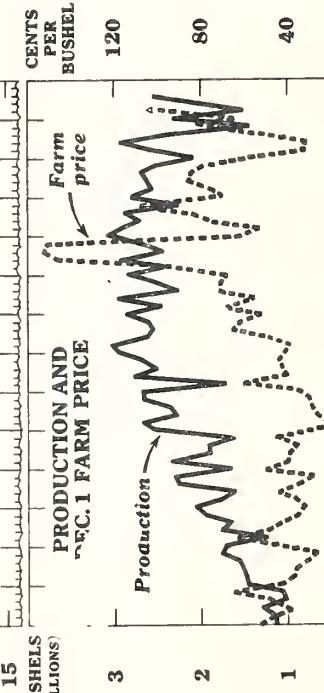
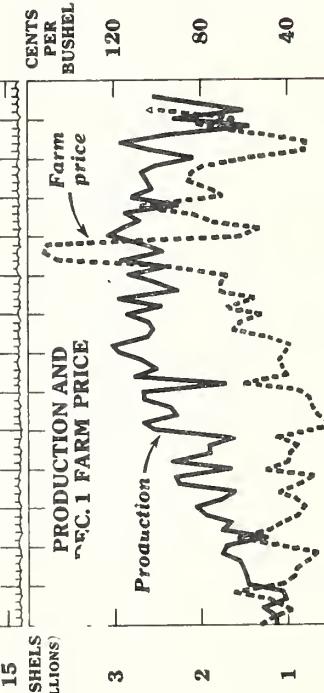
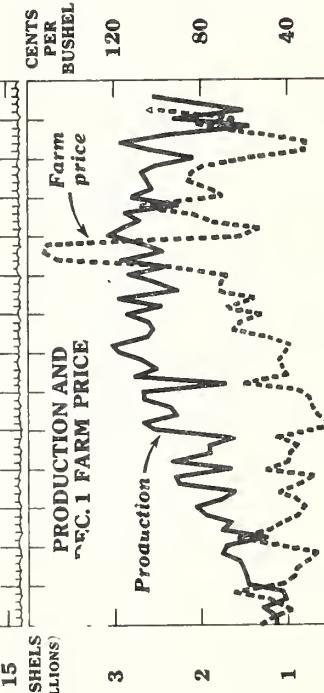
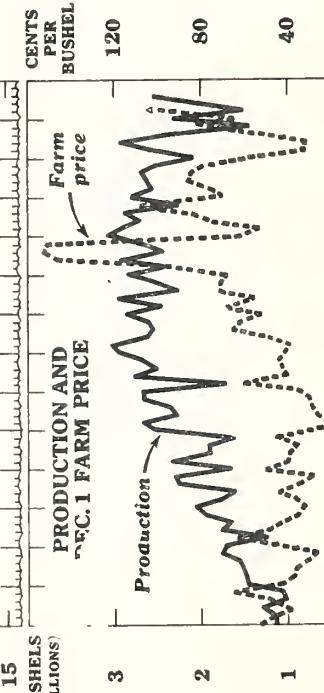
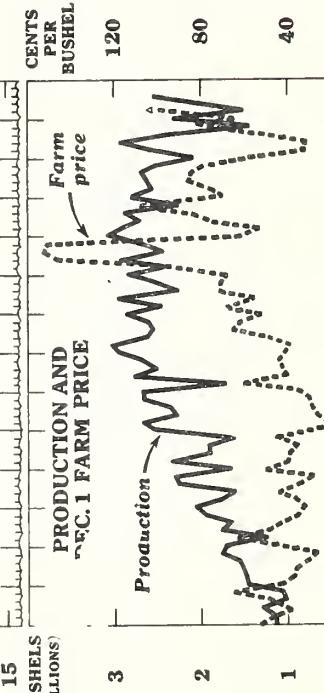
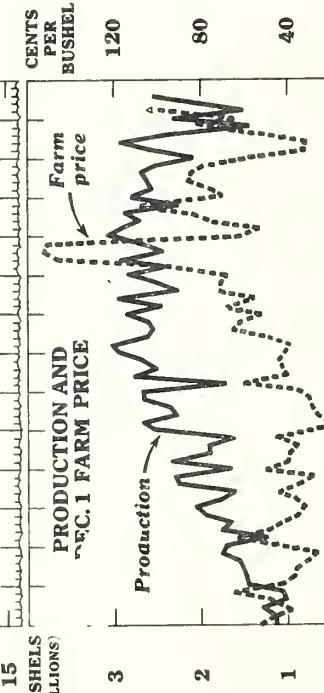
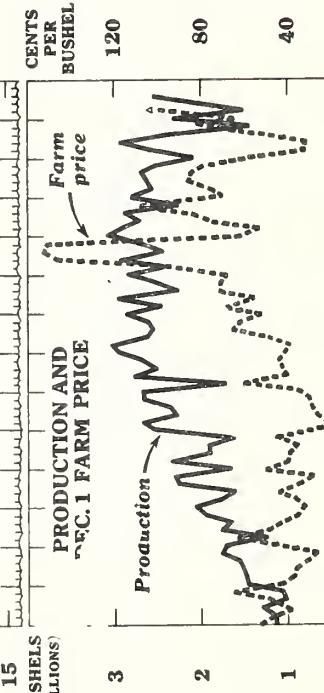
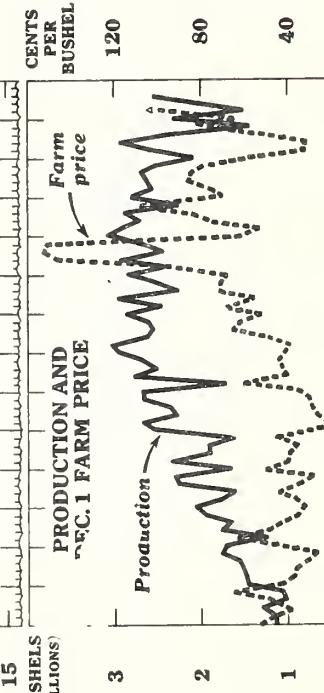
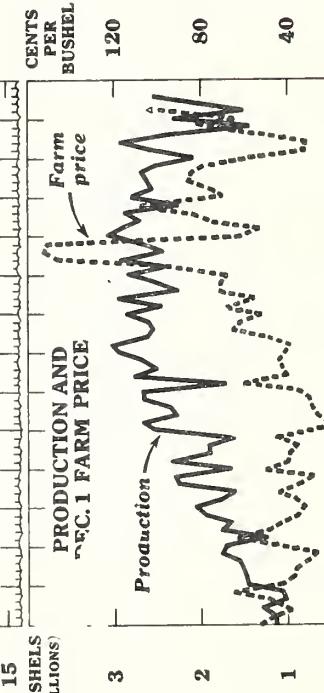
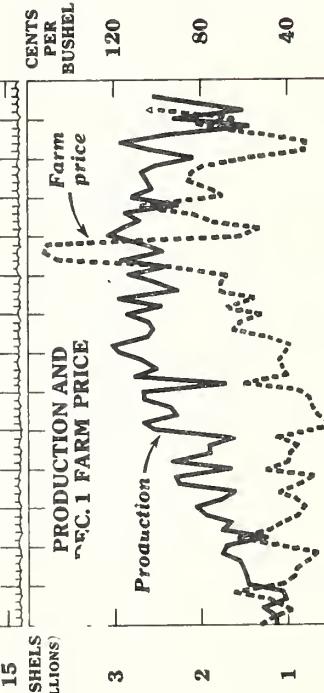
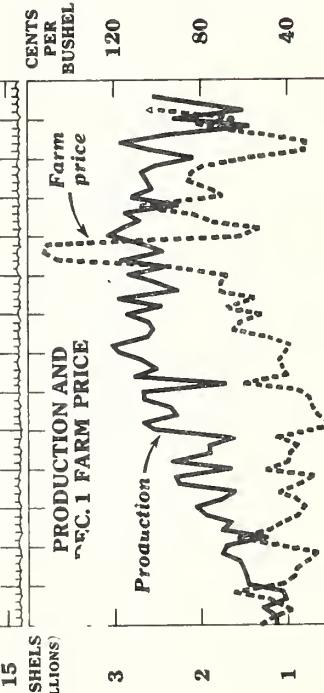
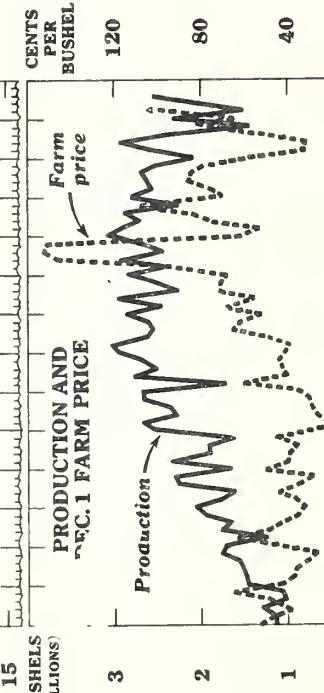
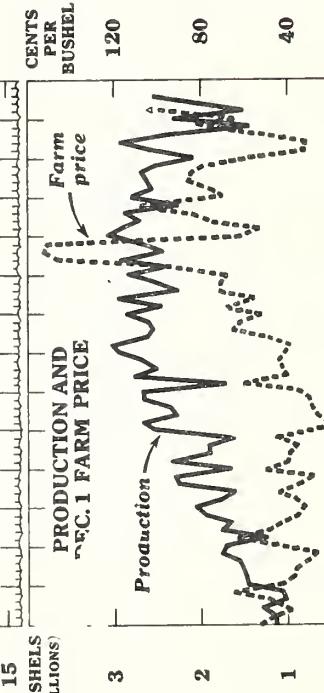
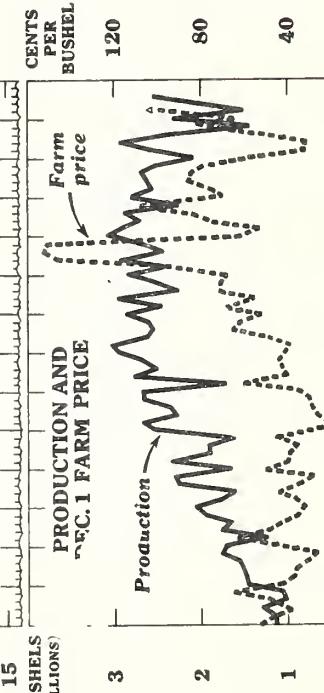
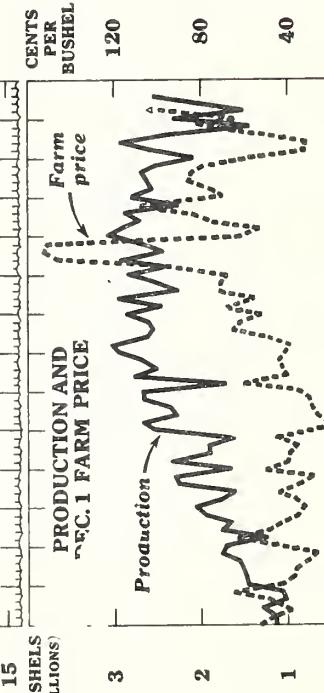
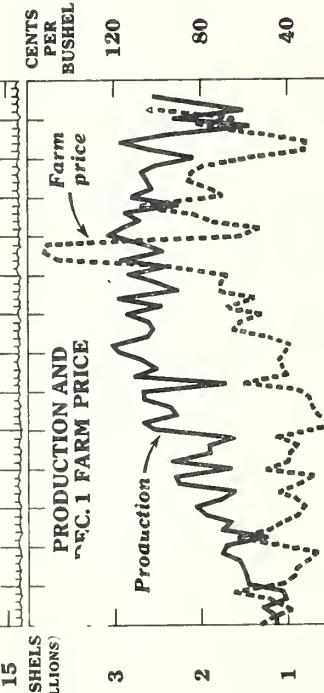
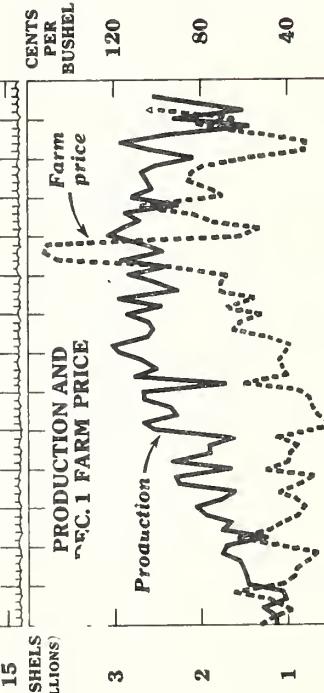
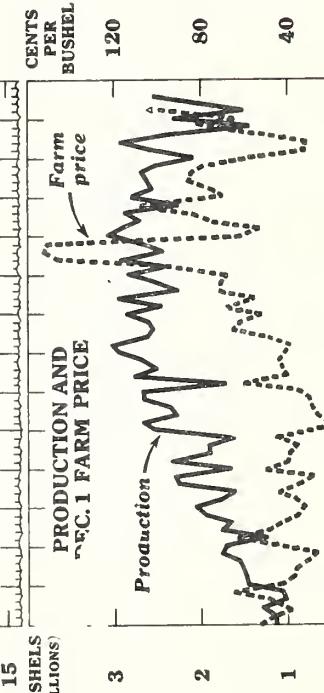
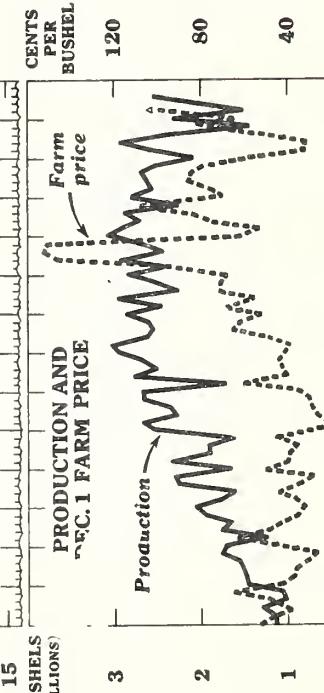
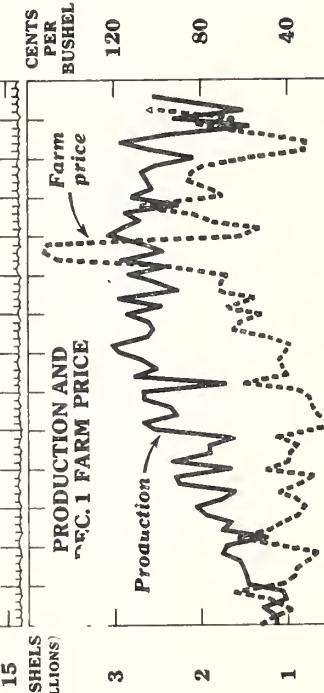
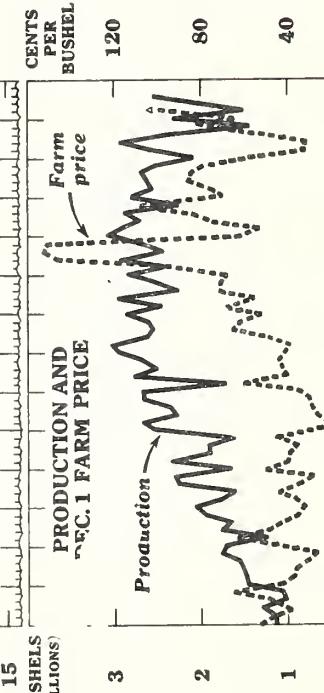
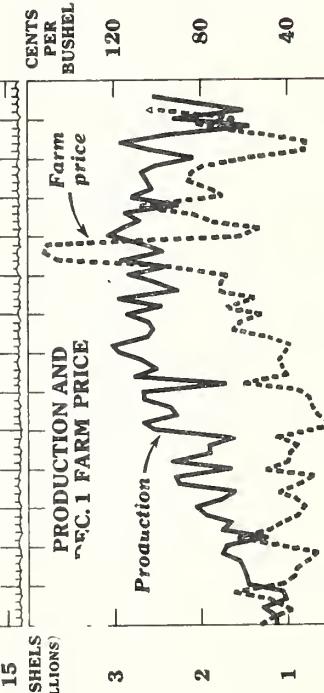
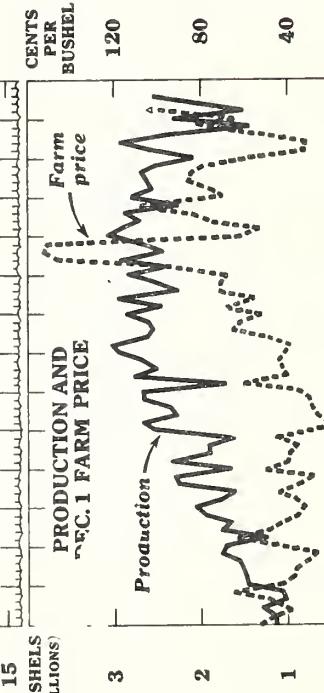
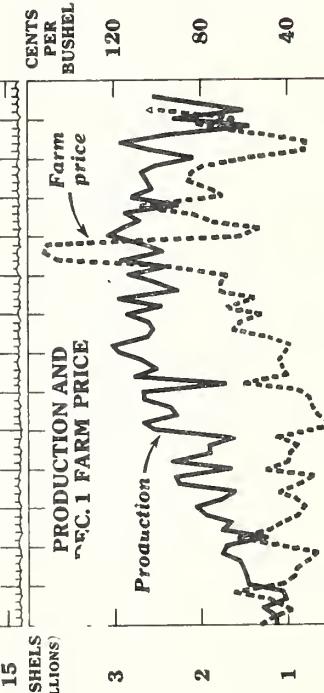
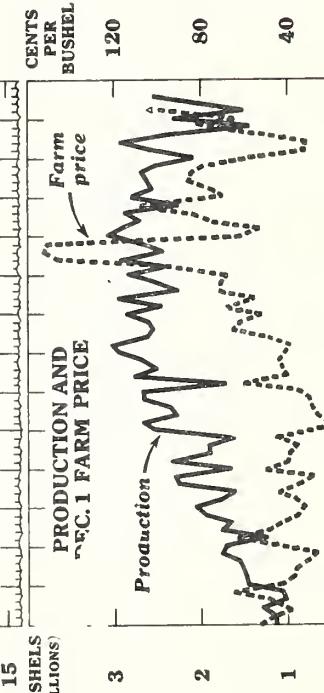
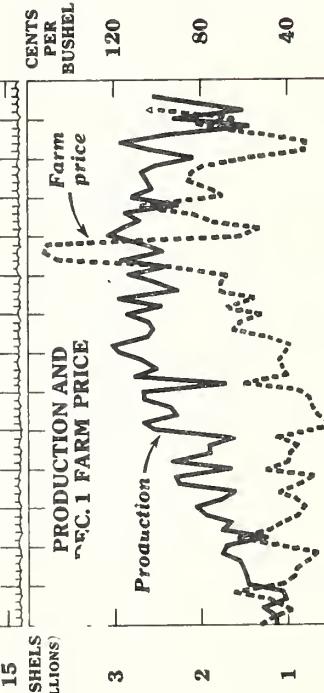
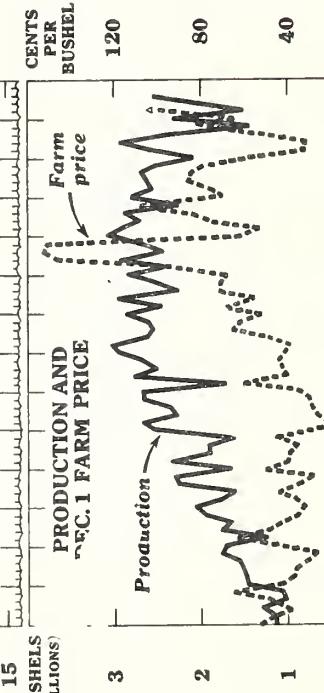
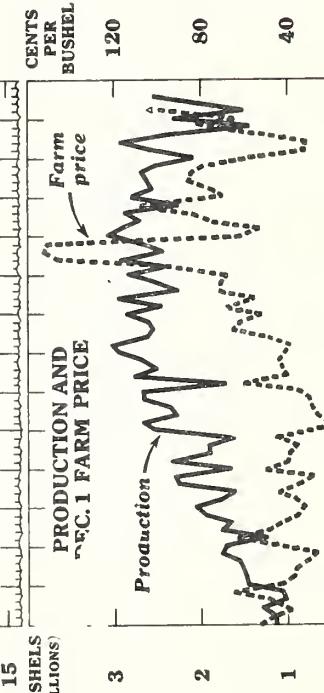
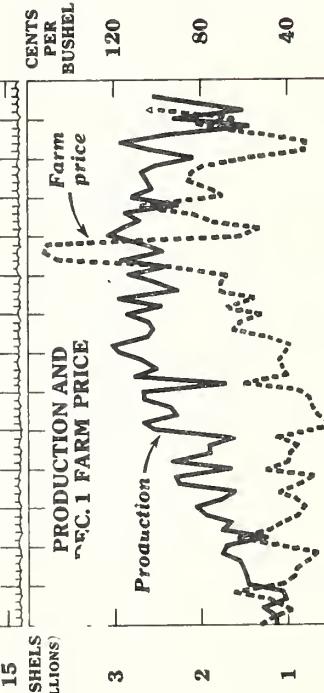
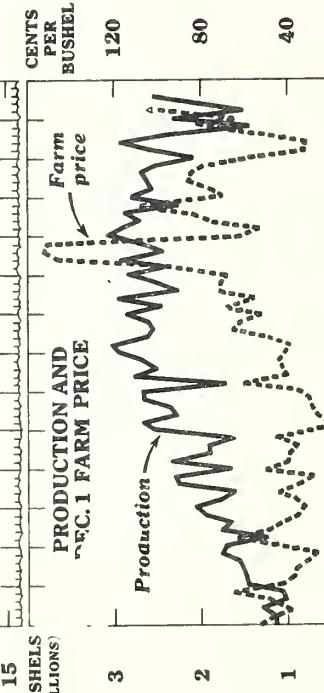
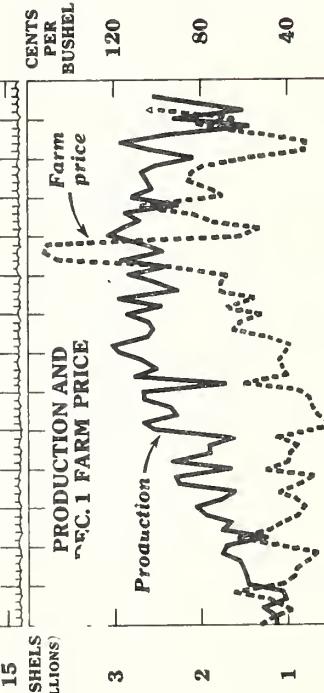
2/ September 1 estimate.

Acres, production, yield, and price figures for the years 1866-1935 are published in the Agricultural Statistics 1937. United States Department of Agriculture. Statistics for 1936 and 1937 are taken from the latest crop and price reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

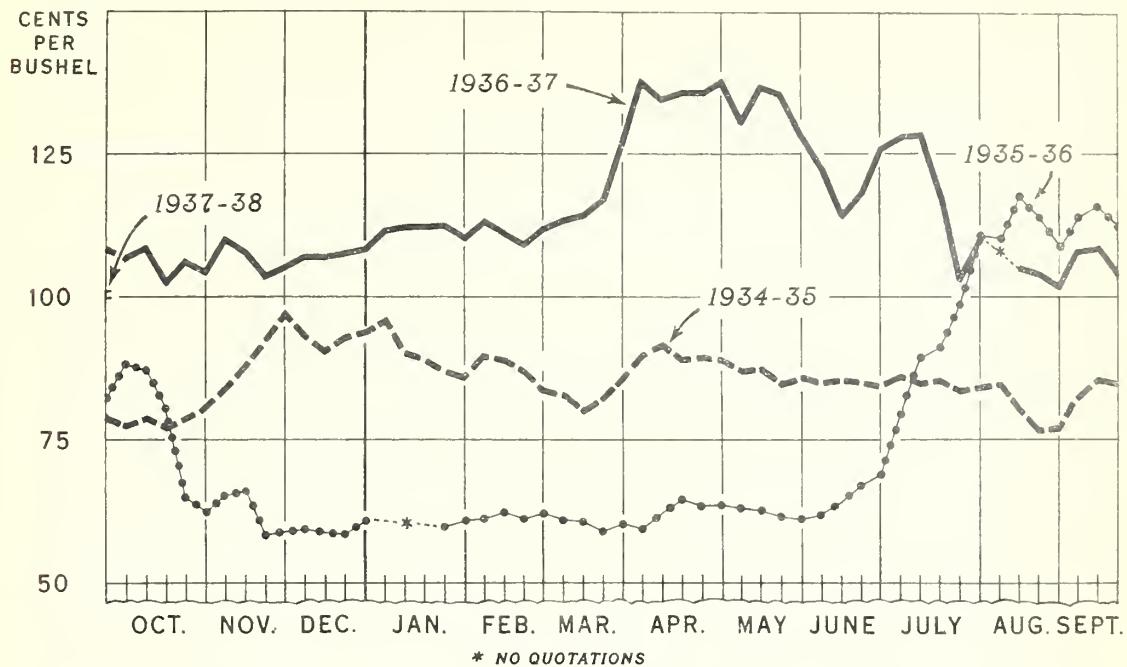
Loss fields, together with some reduction in acreage, have been responsible for low corn production in the past 4 years. Although the 1937 acreage is somewhat below average, production will be near average as a result of the indicated above average yield. The level of corn prices is presently determined by corn production and the general level of wholesale prices.

* SEPT. 1 ESTIMATE
△ PRELIMINARY
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
HEC 20696-6

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



CORN: AVERAGE PRICE, NO. 3 YELLOW AT CHICAGO, 1934-35 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32749

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Corn prices have fluctuated widely during the past few years, largely as a result of sharp changes in production. This year, for the second time since 1934, a comparatively large crop is following a very small crop and prices are adjusting downward sharply.

CORN: AVERAGE PRICE PER BUSHEL, NO. 3 YELLOW AT CHICAGO, BY WEEKS, 1934-35 TO DATE

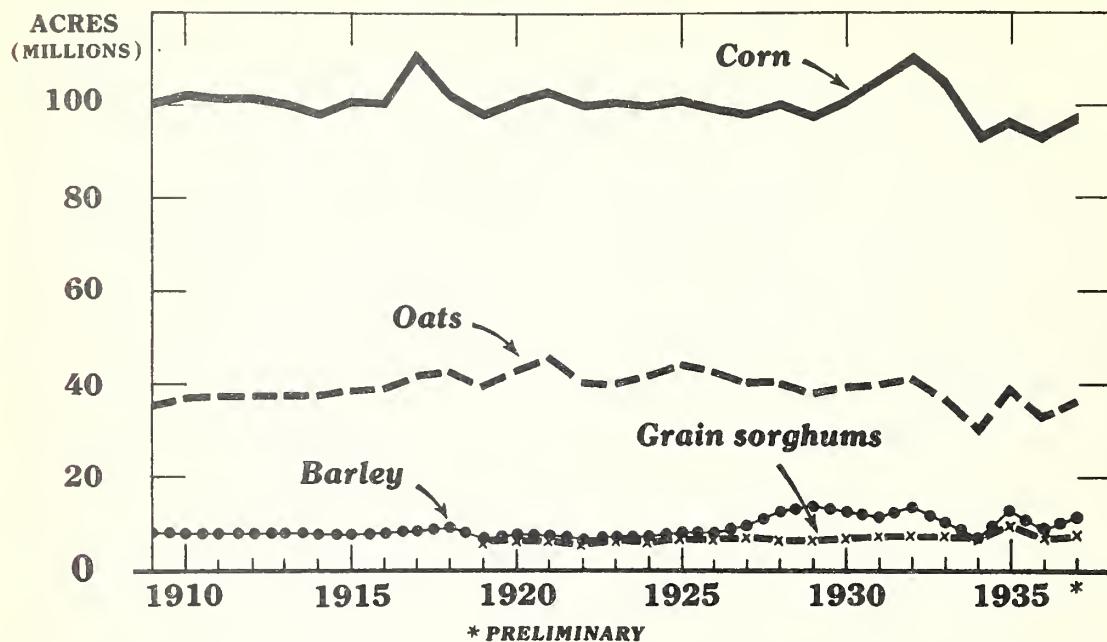
Week ended	1934-35				1935-36				1936-37				1937-38			
	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Gents	Gents	Gents	Gents												
Oct. 2	78.8	82.4	108.6	100.4		Apr. 2			85.7	60.3	127.4					
9	77.4	82.1	107.0	73.5		9			89.3	59.7	137.9					
16	78.5	87.1	108.6			16			91.4	62.2	134.6					
23	77.2	80.6	102.6			23			89.2	64.7	136.0					
30	78.7	84.7	106.2			30			89.3	63.5	135.9					
Nov. 6	80.3	62.5	104.3			May 7			88.8	63.6	137.8					
13	83.9	65.1	110.4			14			86.9	63.2	130.2					
20	87.9	66.0	107.9			21			87.5	63.0	136.7					
27	92.2	58.2	103.8			28			84.6	61.8	135.4					
Dec. 4	96.9	58.8	104.9			June 4			86.0	61.4	128.0					
11	93.1	59.3	106.8			11			84.6	62.2	122.4					
18	90.4	58.8	107.0			18			85.3	64.0	114.0					
25	92.7	58.5	107.7			25			84.8	67.0	117.9					
Jan. 1	93.7	60.9	108.3			July 2			84.3	68.6	125.6					
8	95.7	2/	111.7			9			86.0	79.7	123.1					
15	90.1	2/	112.2			16			84.9	89.2	128.3					
22	89.0	2/	112.5			23			85.4	91.2	117.2					
29	87.0	60.0	112.7			30			83.6	98.7	102.9					
Feb. 5	86.0	61.0	110.6			Aug. 6			84.2	110.9	110.2					
12	89.5	61.0	113.4			13			84.8	110.4	2/					
19	88.8	62.2	111.4			20			80.2	117.7	104.9					
26	87.1	61.2	109.4			27			76.4	114.1	103.8					
Mar. 5	83.9	62.3	111.8			Sept. 3			77.1	108.9	101.8					
12	83.0	61.1	113.3			10			82.1	113.9	107.7					
19	80.2	60.8	114.3			17			85.3	115.6	108.6					
26	82.0	59.3	117.0			24			84.5	112.4	103.7					

Compiled by Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Source: Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

Average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales.

1/ Weeks most nearly comparable with the weeks of the 1937-38 season. 2/ No quotations.

Corn, Oats, Barley, and Grain Sorghums: Harvested Acreage, United States, 1909 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 29418-B

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The reductions in the harvested acreages of feed grains in 1934 and in 1936 were the result of heavier abandonment, as well as, smaller plantings. The abandonment of these grains in 1934 and 1936, respectively, was as follows: corn, 7.5 million and 7.7 million acres; oats, 8.6 million and 6.4 million acres; and barley, 4.8 million and 3.8 million acres.

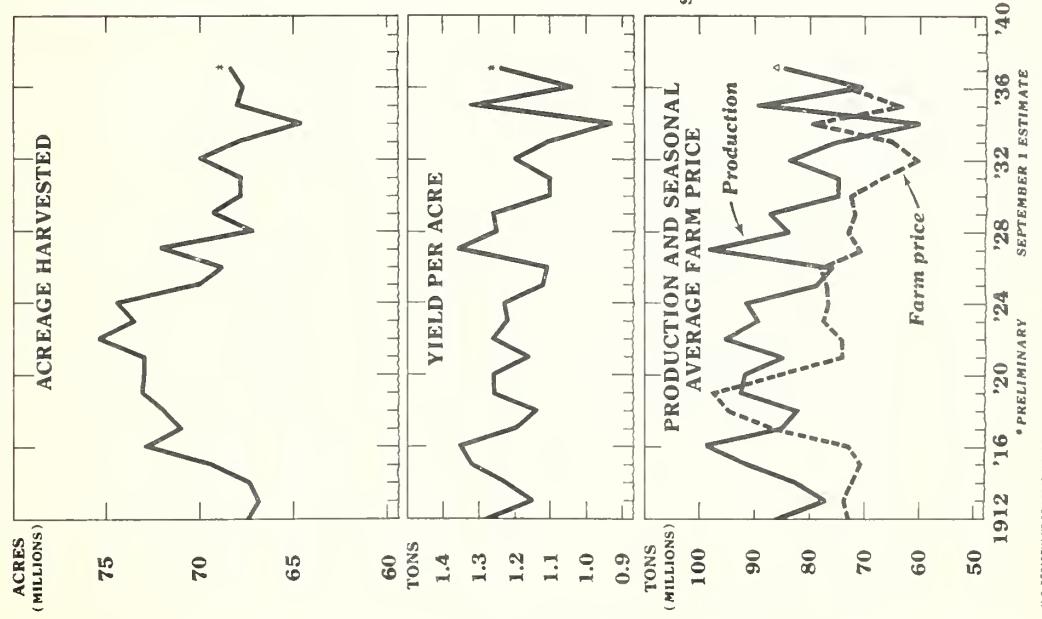
CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND GRAIN SORGHUMS: HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES, 1909 TO DATE

Year	Corn	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Year	Corn	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums
	acres	acres	acres	acres		acres	acres	acres	acres
1909	100,200	35,062	7,697		1925	101,331	44,240	8,186	6,721
1910	102,267	36,844	7,546		1926	99,452	42,854	7,917	6,768
1911	101,393	37,149	7,613		1927	98,357	40,350	9,465	7,015
1912	101,451	37,244	7,542		1928	100,336	40,128	12,735	6,849
1913	100,206	37,245	7,673		1929	97,805	38,153	13,526	6,394
1914	97,796	37,213	7,653						
1915	100,623	38,802	7,279		1930	101,465	39,850	12,595	6,589
1916	100,561	39,098	7,623		1931	106,912	40,242	11,189	7,483
1917	110,893	41,604	8,153		1932	110,577	41,703	13,178	7,966
1918	102,195	42,464	9,198		1933	105,963	36,532	9,687	7,307
1919	98,145	39,601	6,579	6,295	1934	92,254	29,455	6,553	6,830
1920	101,359	42,732	7,439	6,540	1935	95,804	39,831	12,371	9,354
1921	103,155	45,539	7,074	6,124	1936	92,829	33,213	8,322	7,000
1922	100,345	40,324	6,601	5,496	1937 1/2	96,146	35,933	11,166	7,552
1923	101,123	40,245	7,151	6,354	1938				
1924	100,420	41,857	7,038	5,970	1939				

Statistics for 1909-1936 taken from "Agricultural Statistics 1937".

1/ Preliminary.

Hay, All: Acreage, Yield per Acre, Production, and Farm Price, United States, 1912 to Date



HAY, ALL: ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, PRODUCTION, AND FARM PRICE,
UNITED STATES, 1912 TO DATE

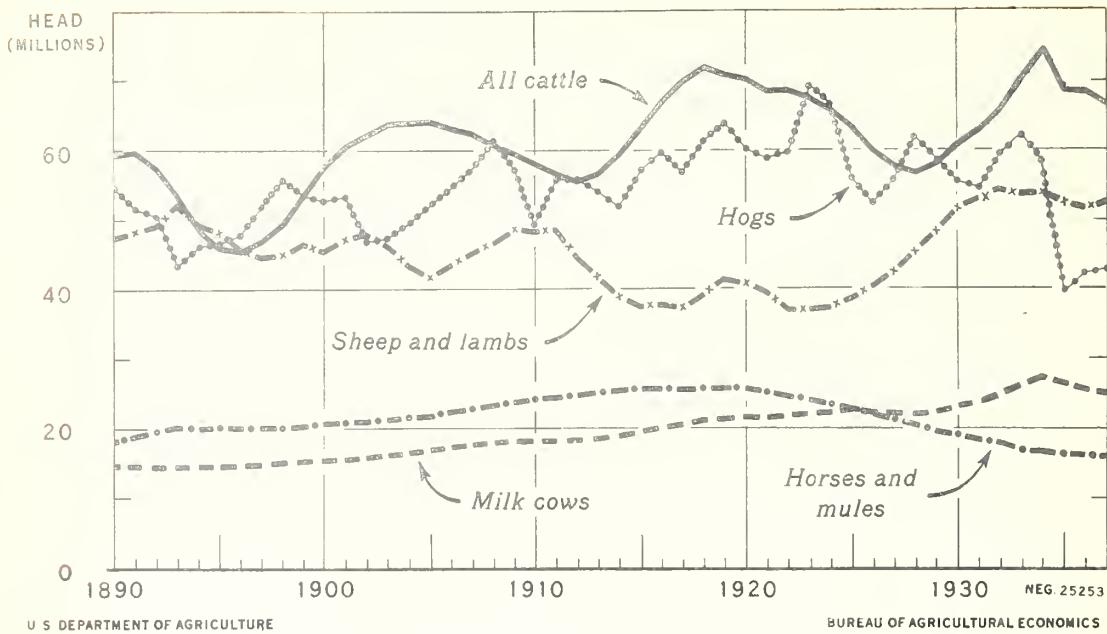
Crop year	Acreage harvested : 1,000 acres	Yield per acre	Production : Tons	: Seasonal average farm price per ton Dollars	
				1,000 tons	1,000 ton
1912	67,395	1.28	86,066	11.17	11.17
1913	66,873	1.15	77,022	11.49	11.49
1914	67,357	1.23	82,605	10.92	10.92
1915	69,518	1.32	91,436	10.34	10.34
1916	72,918	1.35	98,633	11.21	11.21
1917	71,017	1.20	85,024	16.60	16.60
1918	71,909	1.14	82,288	19.88	19.88
1919	73,156	1.26	92,487	21.00	21.00
1920	73,035	1.25	91,668	16.46	16.46
1921	73,070	1.16	84,821	11.63	11.63
1922	75,432	1.26	95,152	11.64	11.64
1923	73,545	1.22	89,418	13.08	13.08
1924	74,459	1.23	91,454	12.66	12.66
1925	70,105	1.12	78,832	12.77	12.77
1926	68,795	1.11	76,025	13.24	13.24
1927	72,131	1.36	98,151	10.29	10.29
1928	67,185	1.25	83,842	11.22	11.22
1929	69,299	1.26	87,280	10.87	10.87
1930	67,840	1.10	74,734	11.03	11.03
1931	67,830	1.10	74,725	8.68	8.68
1932	70,052	1.20	83,747	6.17	6.17
1933	67,882	1.10	74,942	8.06	8.06
1934	64,640	.93	59,999	15.76	15.76
1935	68,046	1.32	89,526	7.39	7.39
1936	67,749	1.04	70,224	11.18	11.18
1937 1/	68,319	1.24	2/84,803		
1938					
1939					

1/ Preliminary.
2/ September 1 estimate.

The acreage of all hay shows a gradual decrease since 1922. The yield per acre fluctuates within narrow limits except in years of extreme drought. The farm price is generally high when production is large, small and low when production is large.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

Number, Jan. 1, 1890-Jan. 1, 1937



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1890 until about 1920, the long-time trends in numbers of cattle, hogs, and work stock were upward, while that of sheep was downward. Since 1920 the number of milk cows on farms have continued generally upward, sheep numbers have increased sharply, while hogs, other cattle, and horses and mules have shown a tendency to decline. The large curtailment in hog production and the unusually heavy slaughter of cattle and sheep in 1934 caused a marked reduction in numbers of all meat animals during that year. Since January 1934 there has been little change in the general level of livestock numbers.

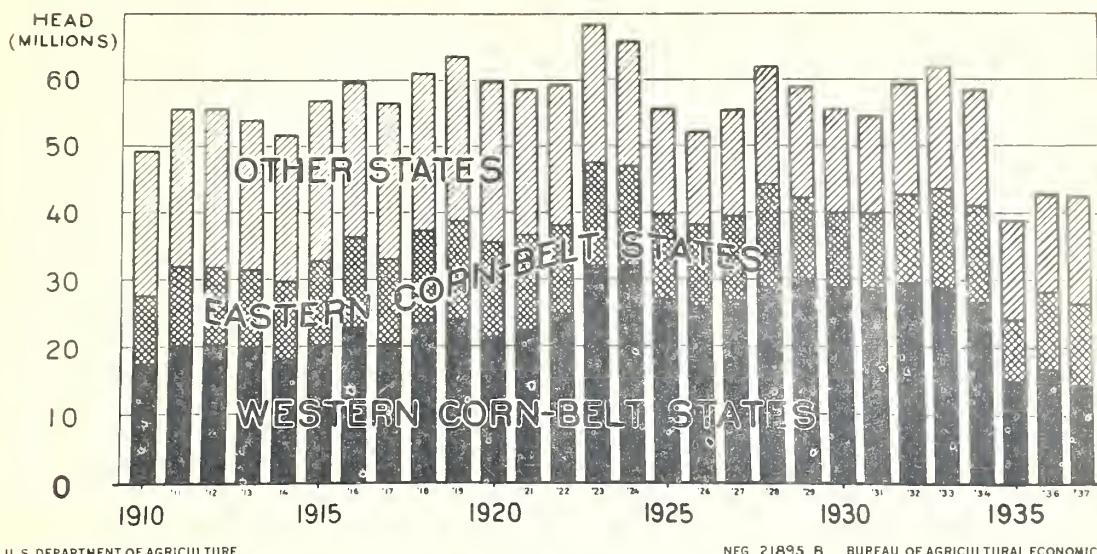
LIVESTOCK: NUMBERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1890 TO DATE

Year	All cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Horses and mules	Year	All cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Horses and mules
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1890	59.4	14.7	54.6	47.3	18.0	1891	63.2	19.5	57.0	37.2	25.6
1891	59.7	14.6	51.5	48.2	18.9	1892	66.9	20.1	59.7	37.5	25.6
1892	57.6	14.5	50.5	49.2	19.5	1893	69.9	20.5	56.7	37.0	25.5
1893	53.5	14.4	43.2	52.3	20.2	1894	71.9	21.0	61.2	39.2	25.6
1894	48.6	14.5	46.3	49.2	20.0	1895	71.0	21.2	63.8	41.2	25.7
1895	46.0	14.6	46.6	48.2	20.2	1896	70.4	21.5	60.2	40.7	25.8
1896	49.5	14.7	47.8	45.7	20.0	1897	68.8	21.5	58.9	39.5	25.2
1897	46.8	14.8	52.0	44.6	20.1	1898	68.8	21.9	59.8	36.9	24.6
1898	49.3	15.0	55.7	45.0	20.0	1899	67.5	22.1	69.3	36.8	24.0
1899	53.8	15.2	53.6	46.4	20.3		69.0	22.3	66.6	37.1	23.3
						1900	63.4	22.6	55.8	38.5	22.6
1900	57.5	15.3	52.6	45.4	20.6	1901	60.6	22.4	52.1	40.4	22.0
1901	60.6	15.5	53.2	47.1	20.8	1902	58.2	22.3	55.5	42.4	21.2
1902	62.2	15.8	46.8	47.8	20.9	1903	57.3	22.2	61.9	45.3	20.4
1903	63.8	16.1	47.2	46.2	21.1	1904	58.9	22.4	59.0	48.4	19.7
1904	64.0	16.5	49.5	43.4	21.4	1905	41.6	21.7			
1905	64.1	16.8	52.0	41.6	21.7	1906	61.0	23.0	55.7	51.6	19.1
1906	63.0	17.3	54.6	43.4	22.2	1907	63.0	23.8	54.8	53.2	18.5
1907	62.4	17.6	57.3	45.2	22.6	1908	63.0	24.9	59.3	54.0	17.8
1908	60.8	17.9	61.3	46.6	23.1	1909	70.2	25.9	62.1	53.1	17.3
1909	59.7	18.2	57.0	48.6	23.6	1910	74.3	26.9	58.6	53.7	17.0
						1911	68.5	26.1	39.0	52.2	16.7
1911	56.7	18.2	55.7	48.5	24.1	1912	68.0	25.4	42.8	52.0	16.3
1912	55.5	18.3	55.7	44.4	24.4	1913	66.7	25.0	42.8	52.6	16.1
1913	56.5	18.5	54.0	41.9	24.7	1914	66.7	25.4			
1914	59.4	18.9	51.8	38.8	25.4						

Compiled from records of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1/ Preliminary.

Number of Hogs on Farms, Jan. 1, 1910 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

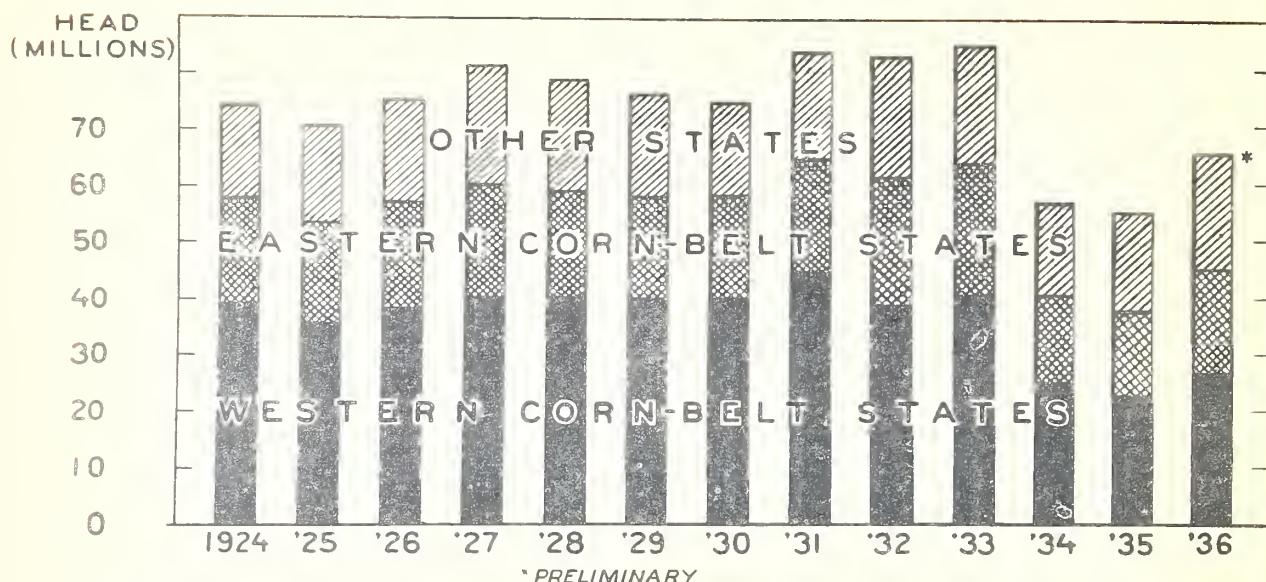
NEG. 21895 B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prior to 1933 hog production was tending toward a greater concentration in the Corn Belt States, and especially in the northwestern part of that region where corn production also had been materially increasing. Numbers in the Eastern Corn Belt tended to remain fairly stable, but those in all States outside of the Corn Belt, particularly in the Southern States, declined considerably. Numbers were reduced sharply in 1934 because of the severe drought and the expansion which started in 1935 was checked by the drought of 1936. Decreases were relatively greatest in the Western Corn Belt, thereby reducing the proportion in that area and increasing the proportion in the regions east of the Mississippi River.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOGS ON FARMS, BY REGIONS

Year	Corn Belt States			Year	Corn Belt States			
	United States	Total	Eastern	Western	United States	Total	Eastern	Western
Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
1910	49,300	27,578	10,208	17,370	1925	55,770	40,442	12,700
1911	55,700	31,938	11,953	19,985	1926	52,105	37,892	11,962
1912	55,700	31,817	11,583	20,234	1927	55,496	40,038	12,739
1913	54,000	31,482	11,629	19,853	1928	61,873	44,355	13,721
1914	51,800	29,765	11,595	18,170	1929	59,042	42,479	12,773
1915	57,000	32,809	12,679	20,130	1930	55,705	40,376	11,566
1916	59,700	36,366	13,591	22,775	1931	54,835	40,195	11,460
1917	56,700	33,221	12,621	20,600	1932	59,301	42,351	12,559
1918	61,200	37,371	13,901	23,470	1933	62,127	43,411	14,716
1919	63,800	38,816	14,865	23,951	1934	58,621	41,067	14,289
1920	60,159	36,293	14,328	21,965	1935	39,004	24,537	9,921
1921	58,942	36,984	14,146	22,838	1936	42,837	28,052	11,069
1922	59,849	38,799	13,409	25,390	1937	42,774	26,473	11,946
1923	69,304	48,677	16,057	32,620	1938			
1924	66,576	48,165	15,592	32,573	1939			

Annual Pig Crop



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

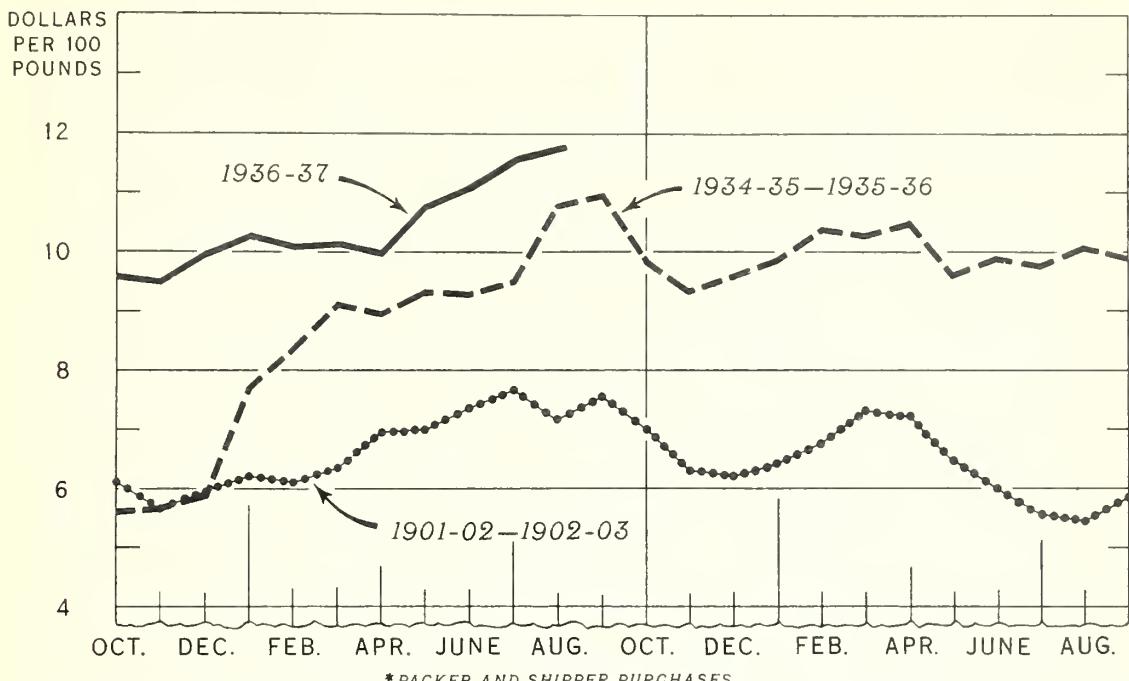
NEG 21901 B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During the 12 years prior to 1934 the annual pig crop of the United States averaged around 80,000,000 head, of which about 75 percent was produced in the Corn Belt States. Because of severe drought conditions in 1933 and 1934 which greatly curtailed corn production, the pig crop was greatly reduced in 1934 and further reduced in 1935. These reductions caused the yearly slaughter of hogs under Federal inspection to drop from an average of about 45,000,000 head to about 31,000,000 in the marketing years 1934-35 and 1935-36. Although there was an increase in the pig crop in 1936 the drought in that year caused a decrease in the spring crop of 1937.

ANNUAL PIG CROP BY REGIONS

Year	Eastern Corn Belt	Western Corn Belt	Total Corn Belt	Other States	U. S. Total
1924	18,512	39,128	57,640	16,425	74,065
1925	17,433	35,955	53,388	16,922	70,310
1926	18,428	38,704	57,132	18,312	75,444
1927	20,015	40,236	60,251	20,995	81,246
1928	18,974	40,382	59,356	19,326	78,682
1929	18,247	40,229	58,476	17,649	76,125
1930	17,881	40,025	57,906	16,229	74,135
1931	19,886	44,651	64,537	18,639	83,176
1932	21,836	39,487	61,323	21,202	82,525
1933	23,022	40,670	63,692	20,508	84,200
1934	15,445	25,025	40,470	16,296	56,766
1935	15,442	22,573	38,015	16,998	55,013
1936	18,163	27,119	45,282	20,369	65,651

HOGS*: AVERAGE PRICE AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1901-
SEPTEMBER 1903, AND OCTOBER 1934 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 32483 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

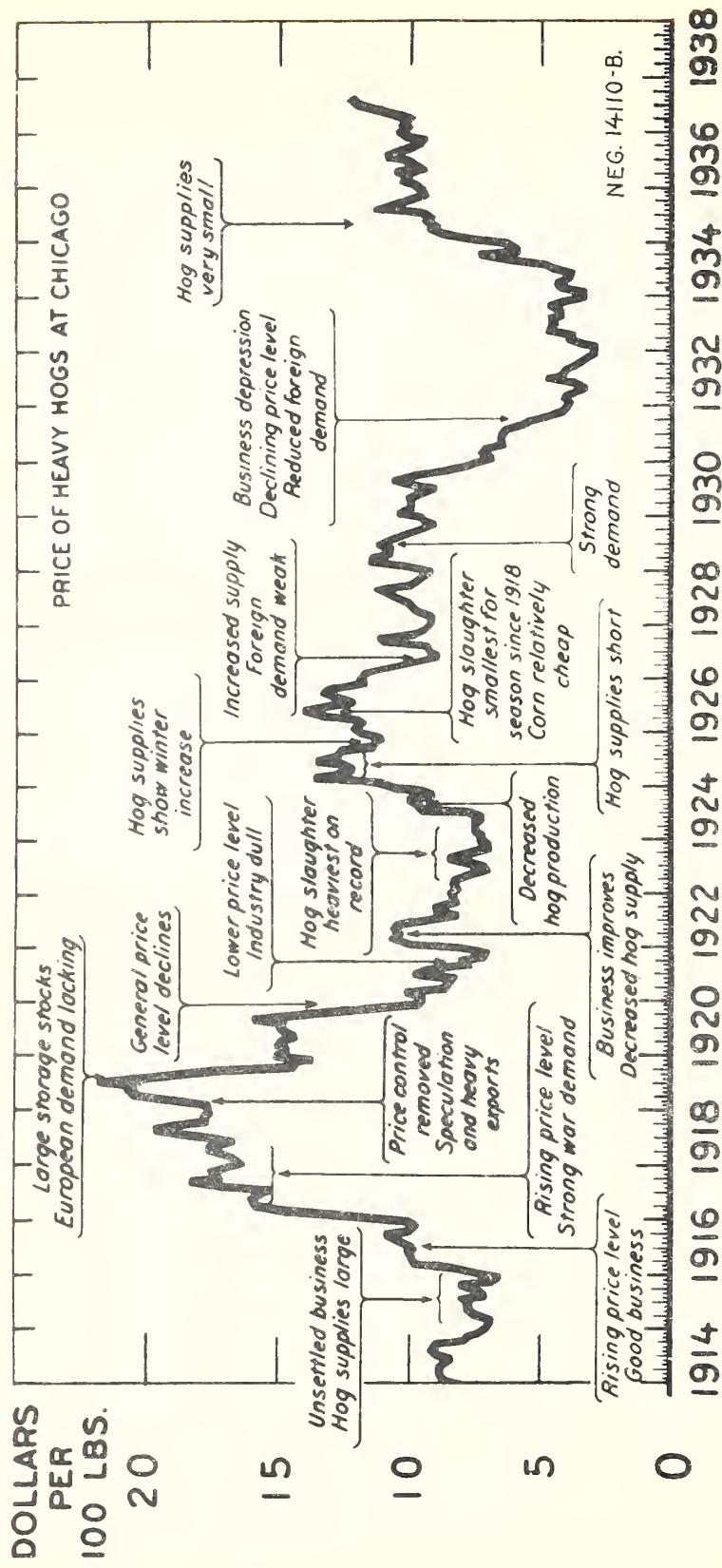
In the first year immediately following the short corn crops of 1901, 1934, and 1936, hog prices rose sharply in response to reduced hog marketings and reached their highest level of the year during the summer months. In the second year following the short corn crops of 1901 and 1934 the level of hog prices was lower than that of the first year. The trend of hog prices in 1937-38, therefore, may be somewhat like that in 1902-03, and 1935-36.

Hogs: Average price per 100 pounds at Chicago, October 1901 -
September 1903, and October 1934 to date

Month	1901-02	1902-03	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oct.	6.10	7.00	5.60	9.83	9.55	
Nov.	5.65	6.30	5.66	9.31	9.48	
Dec.	5.95	6.20	5.89	9.57	9.96	
Jan.	6.20	6.40	7.70	9.85	10.24	
Feb.	6.10	6.75	8.35	10.37	10.08	
Mar.	6.35	7.30	9.09	10.24	10.11	
Apr.	6.95	7.20	8.94	10.47	9.97	
May	7.00	6.45	9.31	9.58	10.73	
June	7.35	6.00	9.27	9.88	11.04	
July	7.65	5.55	9.49	9.76	11.57	
Aug.	7.15	5.45	10.78	10.06	11.77	
Sept.	7.55	5.85	10.95	9.89		

1901-03, from Chicago Drovers' Journal Yearbook, average all weights; 1934 - date, packer and shipper purchases. Published in Weekly Market Reviews and Statistical Summaries of Livestock, Meats and Wool.

Factors Affecting the Price of Hogs



changes in the market supplies of hogs, the demand for hog products, and the general price level of all commodities account for the fluctuations in hog prices. Changes in yearly hog supplies, and to some extent in seasonal supplies, are usually the result of marked changes in the relationship between corn prices and hog prices. Demand for hog products is affected by business conditions which are reflected in the buying power of consumers. Since part of our hog products are exported, the foreign demand for these products also is a price-determining factor in our hog markets. Increased domestic demand and decreased supplies caused the trend in hog prices to be sharply upward from late 1934 to late 1937.

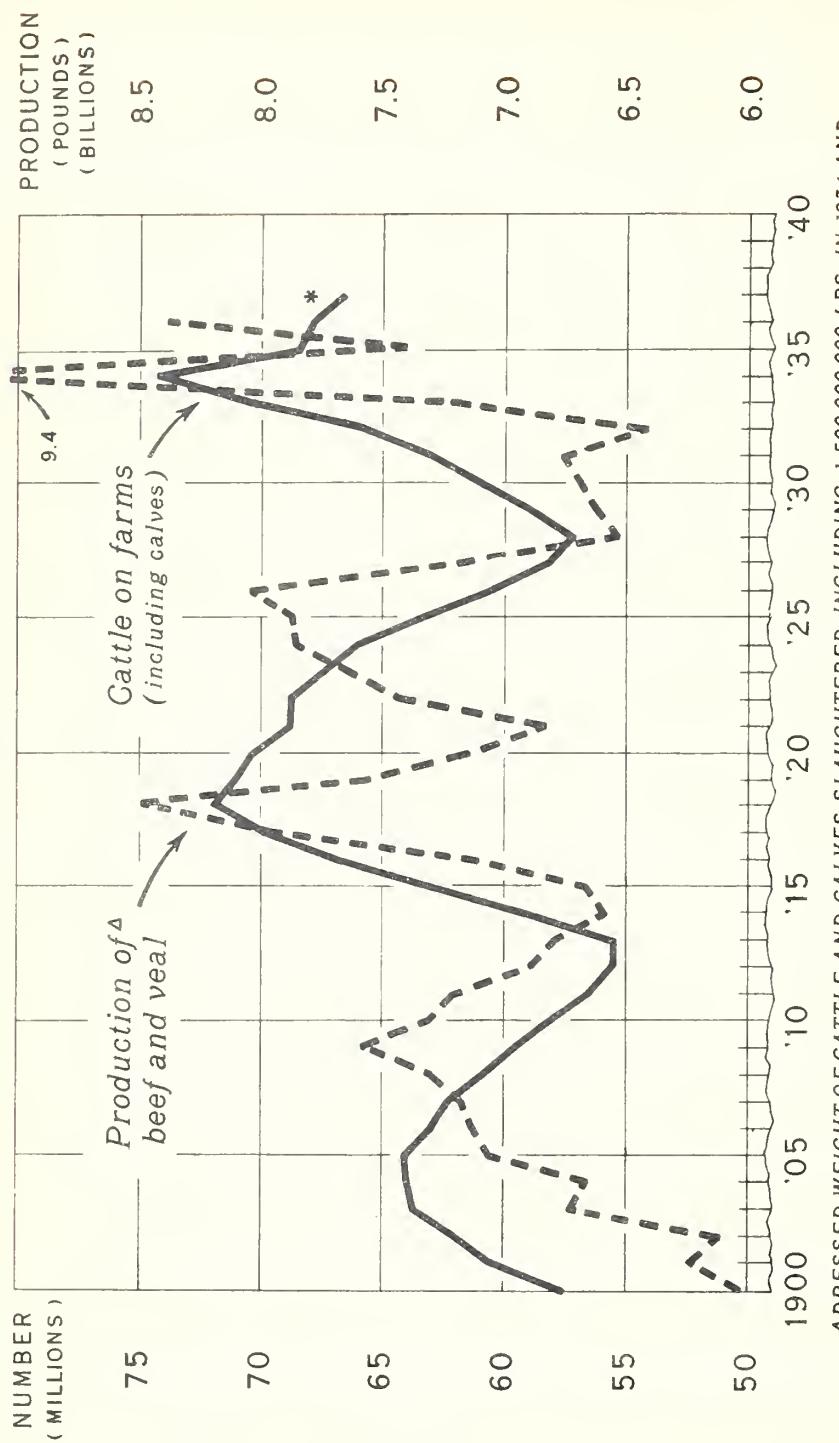
THE MONTHLY PRICES OF HEAVY HOGS AT CHICAGO, 1907-36.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1907	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.05	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.35	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.80	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.65	\$ 6.05	
1908	4.45	4.50	5.05	5.85	5.50	5.80	6.55	6.60	6.90	6.05	5.90	5.75	5.75
1909	6.20	6.45	6.80	7.30	7.40	7.80	7.90	7.60	8.10	7.85	8.10	8.45	7.45
1910	8.70	9.20	10.65	10.00	9.50	9.35	8.60	8.25	8.70	8.45	7.55	7.65	8.90
1911	7.85	7.25	6.70	6.15	5.85	6.15	6.65	7.15	6.75	6.50	6.35	6.25	6.65
1912	6.30	6.25	7.10	7.85	7.70	7.50	7.60	8.05	8.30	8.65	7.75	7.45	7.55
1913	7.40	8.05	8.75	8.80	8.40	8.50	8.95	8.10	8.10	8.15	7.80	7.70	8.20
1914	8.35	8.55	8.60	8.50	8.30	8.15	8.60	8.75	8.60	7.55	7.50	7.10	8.20
1915	6.80	6.70	6.65	7.05	7.40	7.35	6.95	6.70	7.20	7.75	6.85	6.60	7.00
1916	7.30	8.30	9.60	9.70	9.85	9.75	9.75	10.20	10.55	9.85	9.85	10.05	9.65
1917	11.00	12.50	14.90	15.80	16.00	15.65	15.20	17.00	18.30	17.25	17.60	16.95	15.20
1918	16.40	16.70	17.00	17.40	17.45	16.50	17.70	18.90	19.55	17.55	17.70	17.55	17.50
1919	17.60	17.65	19.00	20.30	20.65	20.30	21.65	19.75	17.25	14.25	14.10	13.50	17.70
1920	14.90	14.30	14.65	14.40	14.00	14.35	14.50	14.45	15.55	13.70	12.00	9.40	13.85
1921	9.36	9.20	9.64	9.34	8.29	8.23	9.96	9.47	8.03	8.04	7.08	6.90	8.54
1922	7.78	9.63	10.39	10.31	10.49	10.51	10.32	8.88	9.10	9.17	8.25	8.23	9.42
1923	8.21	7.96	8.15	8.03	7.46	6.94	7.18	7.91	8.50	7.64	7.04	7.03	7.67
1924	7.23	7.18	7.41	7.42	7.46	7.26	8.26	9.82	9.84	10.62	9.56	10.11	8.51
1925	10.71	11.26	13.74	12.58	12.15	12.60	13.60	12.99	12.82	11.58	11.37	10.86	12.19
1926	11.83	12.00	11.77	11.95	13.34	14.00	13.02	12.12	12.66	13.18	12.00	11.65	12.46
1927	11.89	11.70	11.10	10.52	9.52	8.79	9.16	9.32	10.88	11.12	9.45	8.53	10.16
1928	8.26	7.99	7.99	9.10	9.62	10.04	10.84	11.64	12.14	9.73	8.92	8.65	9.58
1929	9.11	10.31	11.45	11.40	10.75	10.69	11.23	10.70	9.97	9.42	9.06	9.40	10.29
1930	9.59	10.44	9.92	9.88	9.94	9.63	8.94	9.96	10.62	9.78	8.64	7.84	9.30
1931	7.33	6.70	7.23	7.02	6.36	6.44	6.44	6.30	5.68	5.34	4.66	4.19	6.14
1932	3.87	3.76	4.20	3.69	3.30	3.72	4.78	4.24	4.12	3.58	3.35	2.94	3.80
1933	2.94	3.38	3.80	3.72	4.66	4.54	4.59	4.01	4.20	4.52	3.99	3.23	3.96
1934	3.37	4.28	4.32	3.88	3.60	4.52	4.80	6.22	7.10	5.89	5.98	6.39	5.03
1935	7.90	8.69	9.20	8.98	9.40	9.37	9.67	11.31	11.44	10.12	9.40	9.55	9.58
1936	9.70	10.26	10.10	10.44	9.48	9.95	10.17	10.82	10.36	9.86	9.59	10.14	10.07
1937	10.28	10.18	10.20	10.08	10.96	11.42	11.98	12.24					

1907-1920 From Drovers Journal Yearbook.

1921-1936 From records of Livestock Market News Service, B.A.E. Prices of 250-300 lb. weights published in Crops and Markets and in Weekly Market Reviews and Statistical Summaries of Livestock Meats, and Wool.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, AND ESTIMATED
TOTAL PRODUCTION OF BEEF AND VEAL, UNITED STATES, 1900-36



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32587 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The cattle number cycle is usually from 14 to 16 years in length and is reflected in a similar cycle of beef and veal production from cattle and calf slaughter. The slaughter cycle usually lags 2 to 4 years behind the number cycle. The slaughter cycle which began about 1914 was distorted somewhat by the war and the abnormal economic conditions which followed, consequently it continued longer than average. The most recent production cycle of cattle started in 1928 but because of the depression its accompanying slaughter cycle did not begin until 1933. The current cycles have been disrupted by the severe drought of 1934 and the Government cattle slaughter program of that year.

Data for Chart, Neg. 32587.

NUMBERS OF CATTLE ON FARMS JANUARY 1, UNITED STATES AND BY REGIONS, AND ESTIMATED YEARLY PRODUCTION OF BEEF AND VEAL FROM CATTLE AND CALF SLAUGHTER, 1900-37.

Cattle numbers, 000 omitted

Year	Western States	Texas	North Atlantic	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	1/ United States	Beef and veal production 2/
1900	7,138	8,280	5,471	26,391	3,761	6,477	57,518	6,025
1901	7,844	8,780	5,396	27,901	3,807	6,854	60,582	6,236
1902	8,400	9,382	5,374	28,031	3,871	7,108	62,166	6,123
1903	8,792	8,921	5,420	29,406	3,932	7,279	63,750	6,731
1904	8,937	8,561	5,444	29,631	4,037	7,434	64,044	6,667
1905	9,338	8,310	5,430	29,381	4,157	7,450	64,066	7,059
1906	9,330	7,808	5,398	28,910	4,230	7,328	63,004	7,135
1907	9,388	8,118	5,308	28,102	4,245	7,278	62,439	7,170
1908	9,314	7,620	5,132	27,276	4,297	7,179	60,818	7,299
1909	9,179	7,161	5,014	26,767	4,351	7,054	59,526	7,576
1910	8,888	6,620	4,861	26,195	4,386	6,990	57,940	7,314
1911	8,451	6,226	4,885	25,342	4,378	6,991	56,273	7,214
1912	8,445	6,100	4,858	24,387	4,381	6,968	55,139	6,896
1913	9,197	5,895	4,815	24,800	4,397	6,910	56,014	6,800
1914	10,167	6,366	4,822	25,990	4,402	7,157	58,904	6,588
1915	11,117	6,747	4,896	28,054	4,452	7,345	62,611	6,665
1916	12,043	7,550	5,008	29,578	4,572	7,754	66,505	7,115
1917	13,045	7,620	5,052	30,760	4,681	8,390	69,548	7,982
1918	13,254	6,858	5,131	32,180	4,801	8,951	71,175	8,486
1919	13,017	6,572	5,130	31,636	4,893	8,994	70,242	7,574
1920	12,710	7,800	5,190	31,111	4,978	8,646	70,435	7,148
1921	12,317	8,100	5,079	29,976	4,907	8,385	68,764	6,842
1922	12,551	8,250	5,054	29,836	4,744	8,360	68,795	7,440
1923	12,065	8,100	4,923	29,991	4,615	7,852	67,546	7,637
1924	11,793	7,500	4,709	30,128	4,432	7,434	65,996	7,849
1925	11,195	7,100	4,472	29,185	4,241	7,180	63,373	7,867
1926	10,562	6,450	4,349	28,298	4,010	6,907	60,576	8,044
1927	10,291	6,200	4,301	26,722	3,794	6,870	58,178	7,182
1928	10,053	5,950	4,383	26,216	3,772	6,948	57,322	6,540
1929	10,003	6,255	4,506	27,160	3,788	7,165	58,877	6,633
1930	10,185	6,500	4,647	28,443	3,855	7,373	61,003	6,687
1931	10,537	6,604	4,655	29,546	3,949	7,739	63,030	6,770
1932	10,739	6,890	4,759	30,765	4,207	8,410	65,770	6,432
1933	11,406	7,605	4,869	32,574	4,508	9,252	70,214	7,176
1934	12,271	8,410	4,879	34,039	4,732	9,931	74,262	9,404 3/
1935	11,274	7,222	4,750	30,568	4,799	9,916	68,529	7,428 4/
1936	11,032	6,861	4,789	31,421	4,670	9,195	67,968	8,372
1937	10,751	7,547	4,903	30,037	4,568	8,870	66,676	

1/ Texas excluded.

2/ Current data published in February issue of Crops and Markets.

2/ Millions of pounds.

3/ Including 1,500,000,000 pounds from animals purchased by Government as a drought relief measure.

4/ Including 66,000,000 pounds from animals purchased by Government.

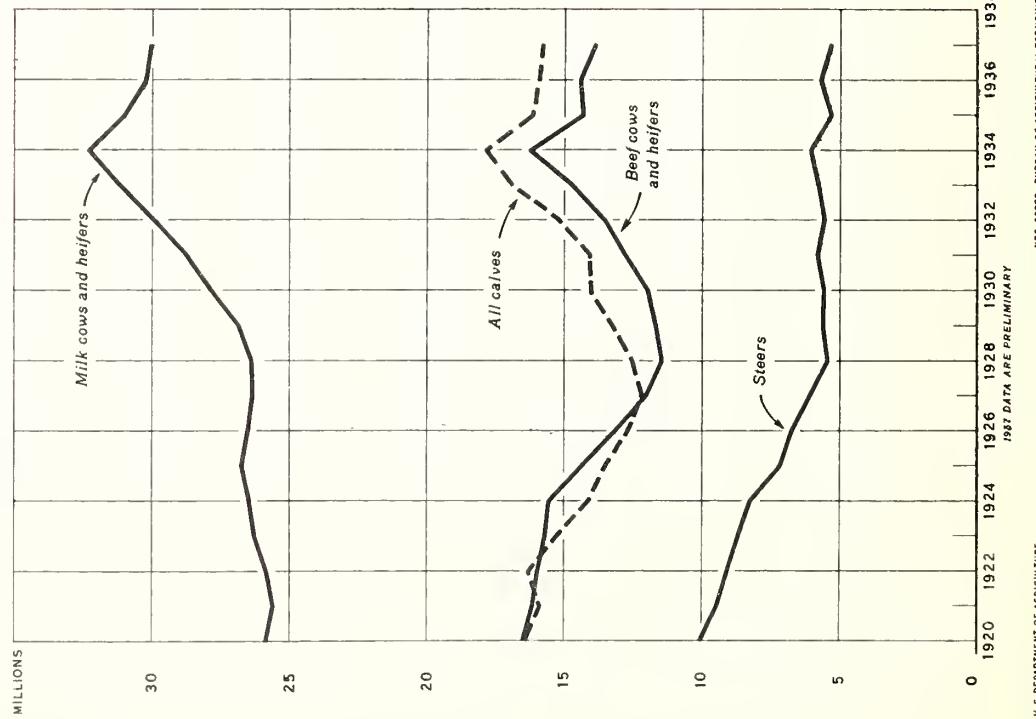
CATTLE, BY CLASSES: ESTIMATED NUMBER ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1920-37

CATTLE NUMBERS BY CLASSES ON FARMS AND RANGES, JANUARY 1, 1920-37.

(000 omitted)

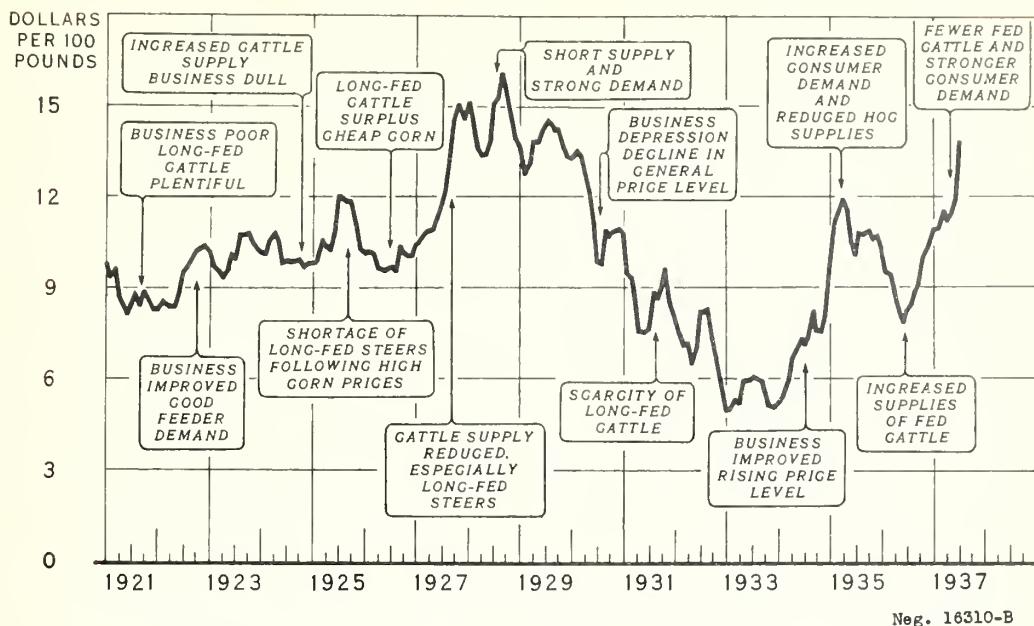
Year	Milk cows and heifers	Beef cows and heifers	All calves
1920	25,874	16,519	16,426
1921	25,625	16,189	15,906
1922	25,824	15,992	16,332
1923	26,297	15,701	15,287
1924	26,485	15,579	14,150
1925	26,752	14,412	13,531
1926	26,521	13,176	12,723
1927	26,361	12,094	12,231
1928	26,428	11,495	12,555
1929	26,890	11,701	13,236
1930	27,682	11,986	14,071
1931	28,781	12,833	14,096
1932	29,915	13,541	15,173
1933	31,185	14,736	16,881
1934	32,312	16,261	17,875
1935	21,058	14,324	16,177
1936	30,231	14,144	15,959
1937 1/	30,037	13,887	15,810

1/ Preliminary.



The proportions of the different classes of cattle in total numbers have changed considerably since 1920. Steer numbers were reduced almost a half between 1920 and 1928 and have since changed relatively little. Changes in cattle production methods to offset increasing costs and to obtain a more rapid return on capital investment account largely for the decrease in steers. Expanding demand for dairy products as a result of the increase in urban population resulted in a marked increase from 1921 to 1934 in the number of cows and heifers kept for milk and in the number of calves produced.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRICE OF "GOOD" BEEF STEERS



Neg. 16310-B

The principal factors determining the price of beef steers are : (1) Market supplies of cattle (2) The general price level, (3) Consumer incomes, (4) Prices of competing meats, and (5) The demand for stocker and feeder cattle.

MONTHLY PRICES OF BEEF STEERS, GOOD GRADE, CHICAGO, 1907-37

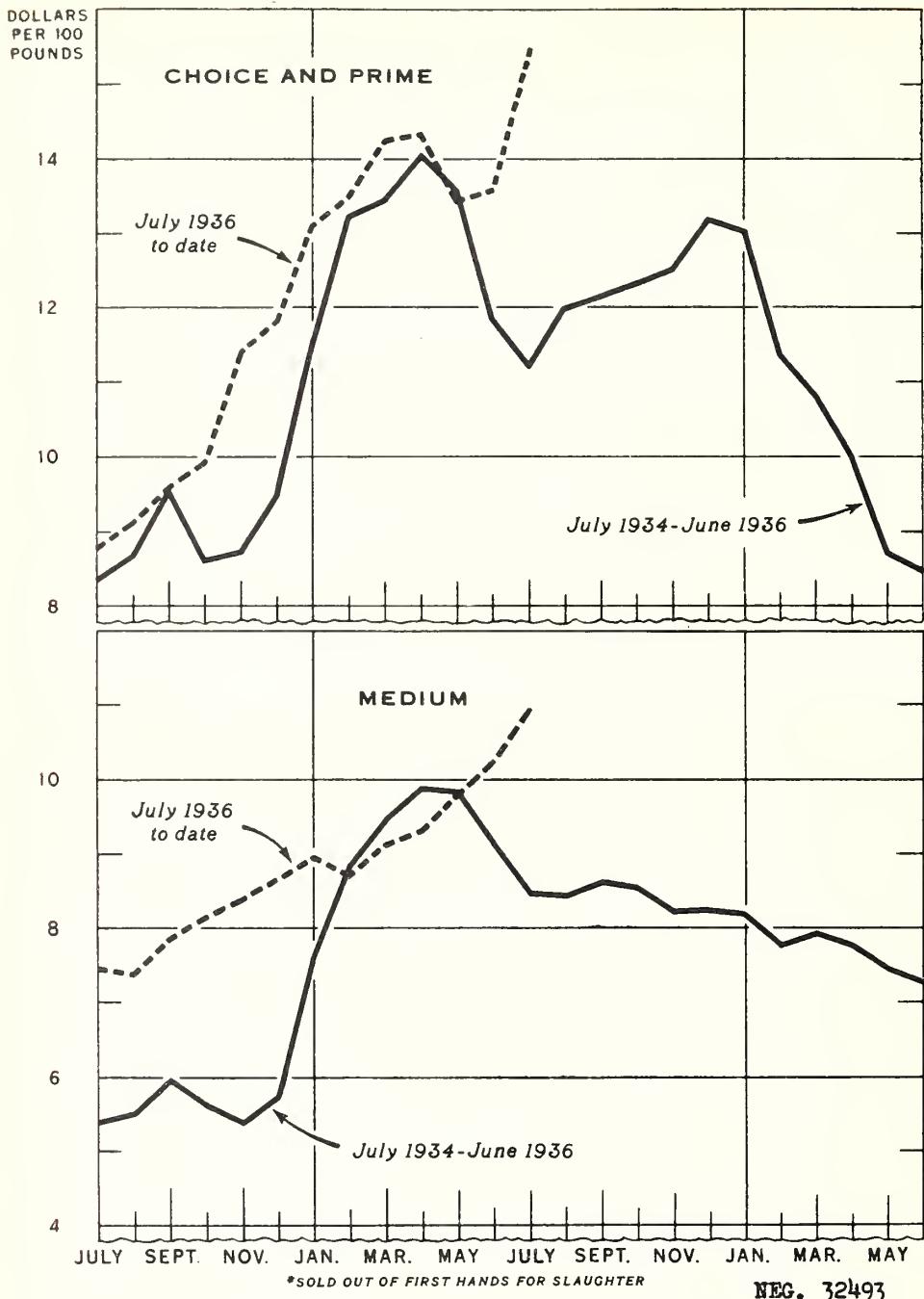
(Dollars per 100 pounds)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1907	5.70	5.91	5.73	5.84	5.66	6.21	6.32	6.18	5.89	5.83	5.40	5.14
1908	5.27	5.30	6.00	6.20	6.26	6.65	6.22	6.02	5.88	5.69	6.00	6.32
1909	6.07	5.97	6.34	6.11	6.58	6.51	6.31	6.48	6.75	6.89	6.74	6.59
1910	6.30	6.52	7.42	7.63	7.60	7.78	7.33	7.26	6.98	6.74	6.32	6.14
1911	6.38	6.34	6.50	6.23	5.96	6.06	6.36	6.98	7.08	7.34	7.15	7.16
1912	7.02	7.43	7.77	7.96	8.42	8.36	8.12	8.96	9.32	9.36	9.09	9.04
1913	8.36	8.41	8.56	8.50	8.26	8.48	8.72	8.51	8.66	8.65	8.51	8.44
1914	8.76	8.64	8.66	8.71	8.72	8.80	9.22	9.52	9.73	9.43	9.41	8.91
1915	8.53	8.18	8.23	8.03	8.59	8.96	9.21	9.23	8.95	8.88	8.84	8.49
1916	8.66	8.47	8.97	9.12	9.46	10.26	9.98	9.85	9.80	9.90	10.35	10.29
1917	10.53	11.13	11.87	12.31	12.48	12.55	13.18	14.99	14.68	14.39	13.24	
1918	13.11	13.08	13.23	15.18	16.42	17.18	16.62	17.82	18.41	17.86	18.16	18.36
1919	18.41	18.47	18.58	18.32	17.74	15.46	16.87	17.64	16.80	17.59	17.50	17.08
1920	15.94	14.97	14.40	13.91	12.60	15.03	15.38	15.35	15.25	14.69	14.58	12.09
1921	9.84	9.31	9.56	8.72	8.42	8.09	8.41	8.78	8.38	8.88	8.56	8.22
1922	8.26	8.52	8.45	8.36	8.37	8.87	9.46	9.63	9.93	10.18	10.28	10.30
1923	10.14	9.67	9.47	9.31	9.65	10.08	9.97	10.72	10.72	10.79	10.44	10.28
1924	10.18	10.11	10.49	10.78	10.52	9.80	9.83	9.80	9.81	9.85	9.68	9.78
1925	9.80	9.87	10.52	10.35	10.28	10.84	12.04	12.00	11.88	11.80	11.10	10.22
1926	10.12	10.13	10.07	9.57	9.52	9.57	9.63	9.50	10.33	10.12	10.05	10.05
1927	10.39	10.46	10.74	10.87	10.92	11.22	11.77	12.21	13.31	14.49	15.04	14.53
1928	15.11	14.21	13.59	13.36	13.40	13.82	15.11	15.29	16.09	15.42	14.71	13.91
1929	13.63	12.71	13.12	13.78	13.78	14.21	14.49	14.40	14.13	14.22	13.58	13.31
1930	13.23	13.49	13.29	12.70	12.06	11.08	9.81	9.76	10.89	10.70	10.85	10.91
1931	10.72	9.42	9.26	8.36	7.51	7.48	7.60	8.81	8.66	8.95	9.56	8.52
1932	7.99	7.47	7.06	7.11	6.44	7.01	8.13	8.13	8.21	7.21	6.56	5.56
1933	4.97	4.99	5.28	5.15	5.94	5.95	6.03	5.98	5.89	5.56	5.11	5.06
1934	5.20	5.37	5.97	6.62	6.95	7.31	7.12	7.39	8.20	7.52	7.50	8.04
1935	9.90	11.11	11.43	11.91	11.54	10.57	10.04	10.71	10.70	10.81	10.55	10.62
1936	10.28	9.47	9.31	8.83	8.07	7.80	8.16	8.41	8.86	9.10	9.95	10.38
1937	10.88	10.90	11.51	11.15	11.46	11.96	13.83					

1907 to 1921, compilations of Bureau of Labor Statistics from quotations in Chicago Drovers Journal. 1922 to 1937, weighted average price of Good grade beef steers sold for slaughter.

Current data published in Crops and Markets and in weekly Market Reviews and Statistical Summaries of Livestock, Meats, and Wool.

BEEF STEERS*: AVERAGE PRICE AT CHICAGO, JULY 1934 TO DATE

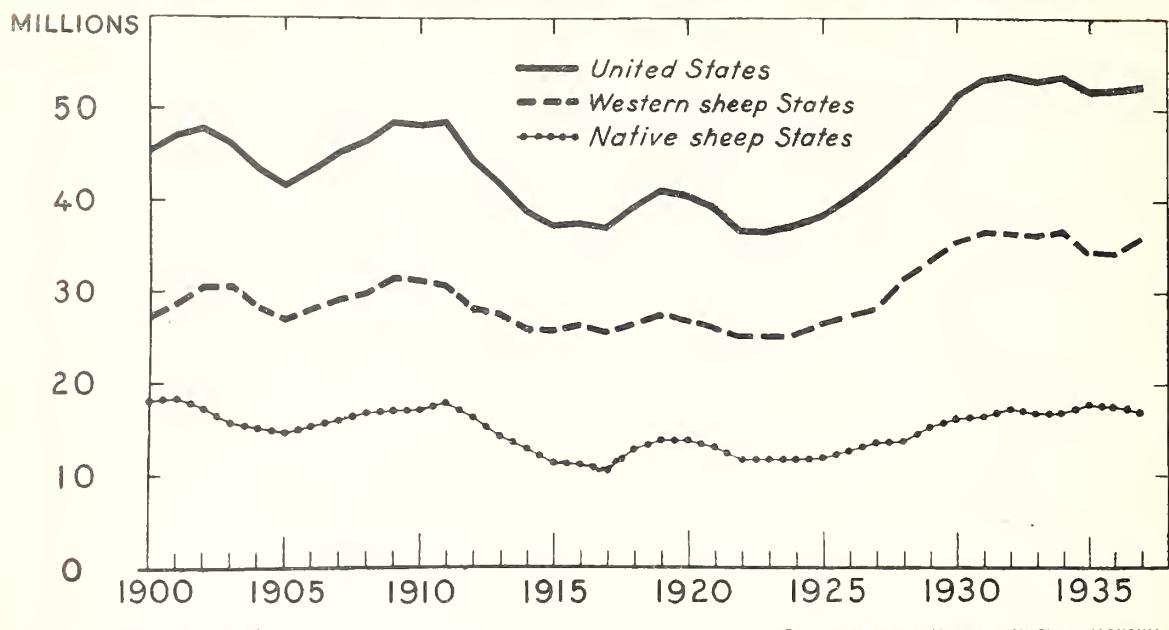


Cattle price movements from July 1936 to mid-summer 1937 were somewhat similar to those in the corresponding period of 1934-35. Shortages of feed resulting from the droughts of 1934 and 1936 caused marked decreases in market supplies of fed cattle in 1935 and 1937. The rise in prices in 1935, together with increased feed production in that year, resulted in a large increase in fed cattle in 1936. This increase in fed cattle caused cattle prices to decline sharply in the first half of 1936.

ONE HUNDRED STEERS FROM THE CORN BELT, SOLD OUT OF 1ST HANDS, AT CHICAGO FOR SLAUGHTER: AVERAGE PRICES AND WEIGHTS, BY GRADES, MONTHLY, 1922-1937
CHOICE AND PRIME

Does not include "others", i.e. sales to feeder and stocker dealers, yard traders and to slaughterers of inferior killing steers.

Sheep Numbers in the United States



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 23367-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Sheep numbers increased from 1905 to 1911, largely because of the relatively high prices paid for sheep, lambs, and wool during most of that period. New homestead laws for the public domain and greatly reduced prices for lambs and wool caused a sharp drop in numbers from 1911 to 1916. The increase in numbers during the World War was small, because lamb prices were low relative to the prices for products of alternative enterprises. Numbers increased 45 percent between 1923 and 1932, as a result of favorable prices during much of that period but have since declined somewhat. The recent decrease has been largely in the western States.

1/ SHEEP NUMBERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-37.

(Thousands of head)

Year	Native Sheep States	Western Sheep States	U. S. Total	Year	Native Sheep States	Western Sheep States	U. S. Total	Year	Native Sheep States	Western Sheep States	U. S. Total
1900	18,155	27,273	45,488	1913	14,273	27,624	41,857	1926	12,726	27,637	40,363
1901	18,363	28,735	47,098	1914	12,899	25,922	38,821	1927	13,710	28,705	42,415
1902	17,354	30,503	47,612	1915	11,381	25,821	37,202	1928	13,964	31,294	45,258
1903	15,692	30,534	46,226	1916	11,185	26,302	37,487	1929	15,069	33,312	48,381
1904	15,125	28,286	43,415	1917	10,481	25,552	37,033	1930	16,084	35,481	51,565
1905	14,697	26,903	41,600	1918	12,776	26,441	39,217	1931	16,416	36,817	53,233
1906	15,332	28,047	43,379	1919	13,733	27,432	41,165	1932	17,308	36,666	53,974
1907	16,005	29,216	45,221	1920	13,805	26,938	40,743	1933	16,962	36,113	53,075
1908	16,722	29,849	46,571	1921	13,107	26,372	39,479	1934	16,961	36,752	53,713
1909	17,077	31,510	48,587	1922	11,786	25,136	36,922	1935	17,714	34,531	52,245
1910	17,056	31,222	48,278	1923	11,718	25,085	36,803	1936	17,567	34,455	52,022
1911	17,896	30,607	48,503	1924	11,788	25,351	37,139	1937	16,785	35,791	52,576
1912	16,202	28,231	44,433	1925	11,935	26,608	38,543				

1/ Estimates as of January 1.

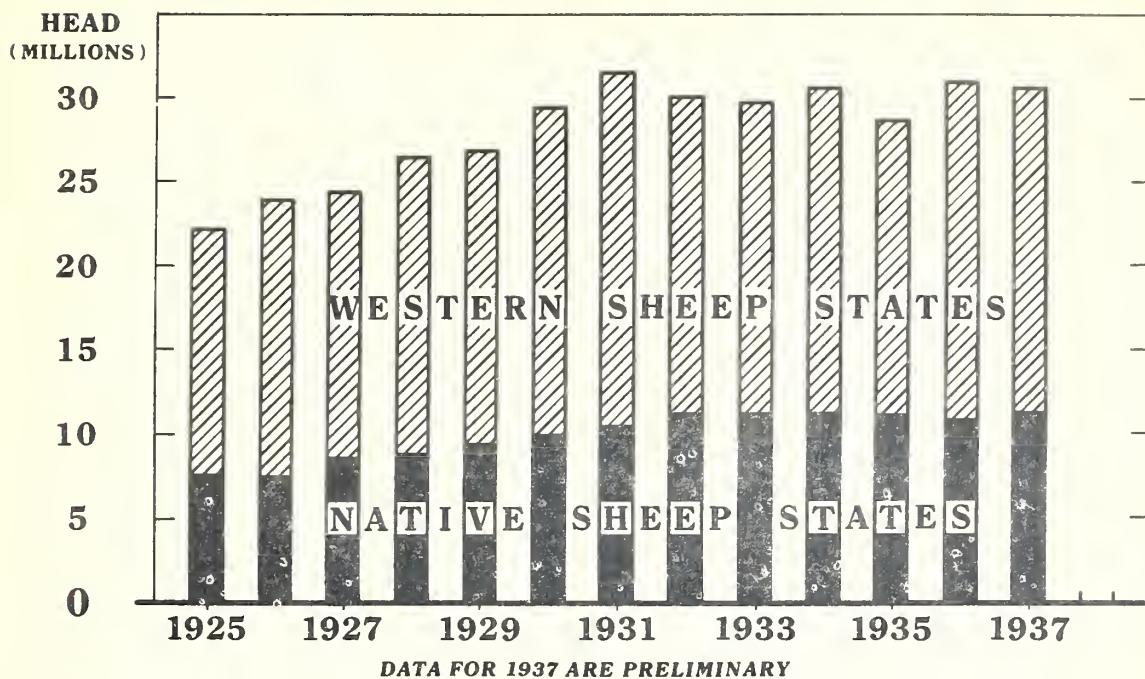
Current data appear in February issue of Crops and Markets.

Native sheep states are those in which the sheep industry is largely on a farm flock basis.

Western sheep states are those where sheep are raised mostly under range conditions.

This group includes Texas, South Dakota, and all the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

United States Lamb Crop, 1925 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 21898-8

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The United States yearly lamb crop increased 45 percent from 1925 to 1931 but has since fluctuated relatively little. The 1936 crop was 9 percent larger than the 1935 crop and was the second largest of record, whereas the 1935 crop was the smallest since 1929. Most of the yearly changes in the total crop since 1930 have been due to the fluctuations in the number of lambs produced in the Western sheep States.

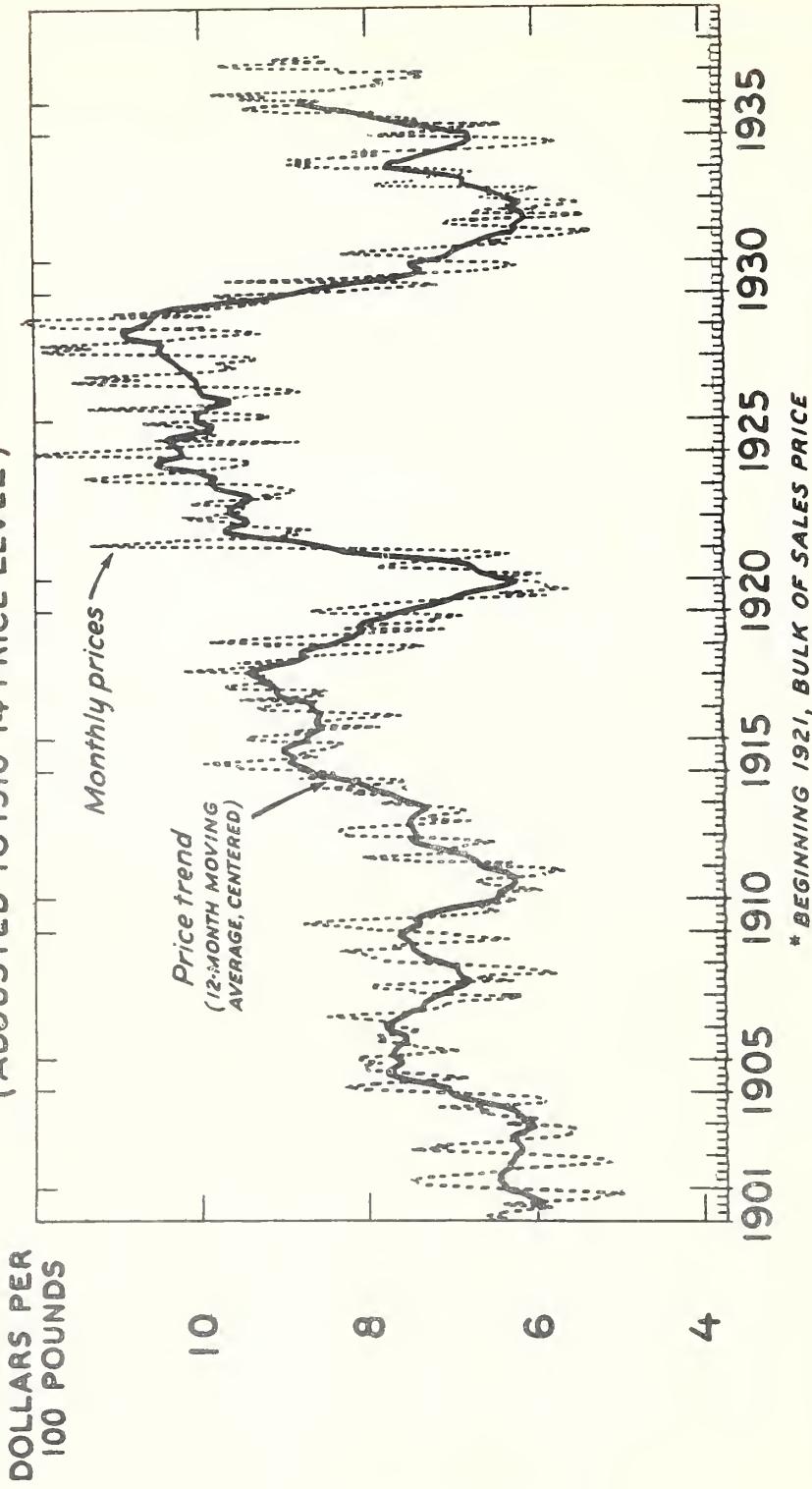
UNITED STATES LAMB CROP

(Thousands of head)

Year	Native Sheep States	Western States	United States
1925	7,620	14,575	22,195
1926	7,554	16,404	23,958
1927	8,697	15,763	24,460
1928	8,818	17,741	26,559
1929	9,467	17,436	26,903
1930	9,997	19,470	29,467
1931	10,537	21,078	31,615
1932	11,264	18,771	30,035
1933	11,286	18,497	29,783
1934	11,243	19,355	30,598
1935	11,195	17,392	28,587
1936	10,901	20,078	30,979
1937	11,285	19,427	30,712

Current estimates appear in August issue of Crops and Markets.

Prices of Lambs at Chicago, 1901 to Date*
 (ADJUSTED TO 1910-14 PRICE LEVEL)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 20136-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Lamb prices, adjusted to changes in the general price level, tend to move in cycles. The first cycle shown extended over a period of eight years, the second was nine years in length and the third about 12 years. The length of the last cycle was extended because of a gradual increase in the demand for lamb and mutton from 1922 to 1929. The business depression and record supplies resulted in a sharp downward trend in the price cycle during 1930 and 1931, but a reversal of this trend began in 1933, as a result of improving business conditions.

Data for Chart, Neg. 20156-B

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LAMBS CHICAGO, 1901-37. PRICES ADJUSTED BY INDEX
OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES, 1910-14= 100.

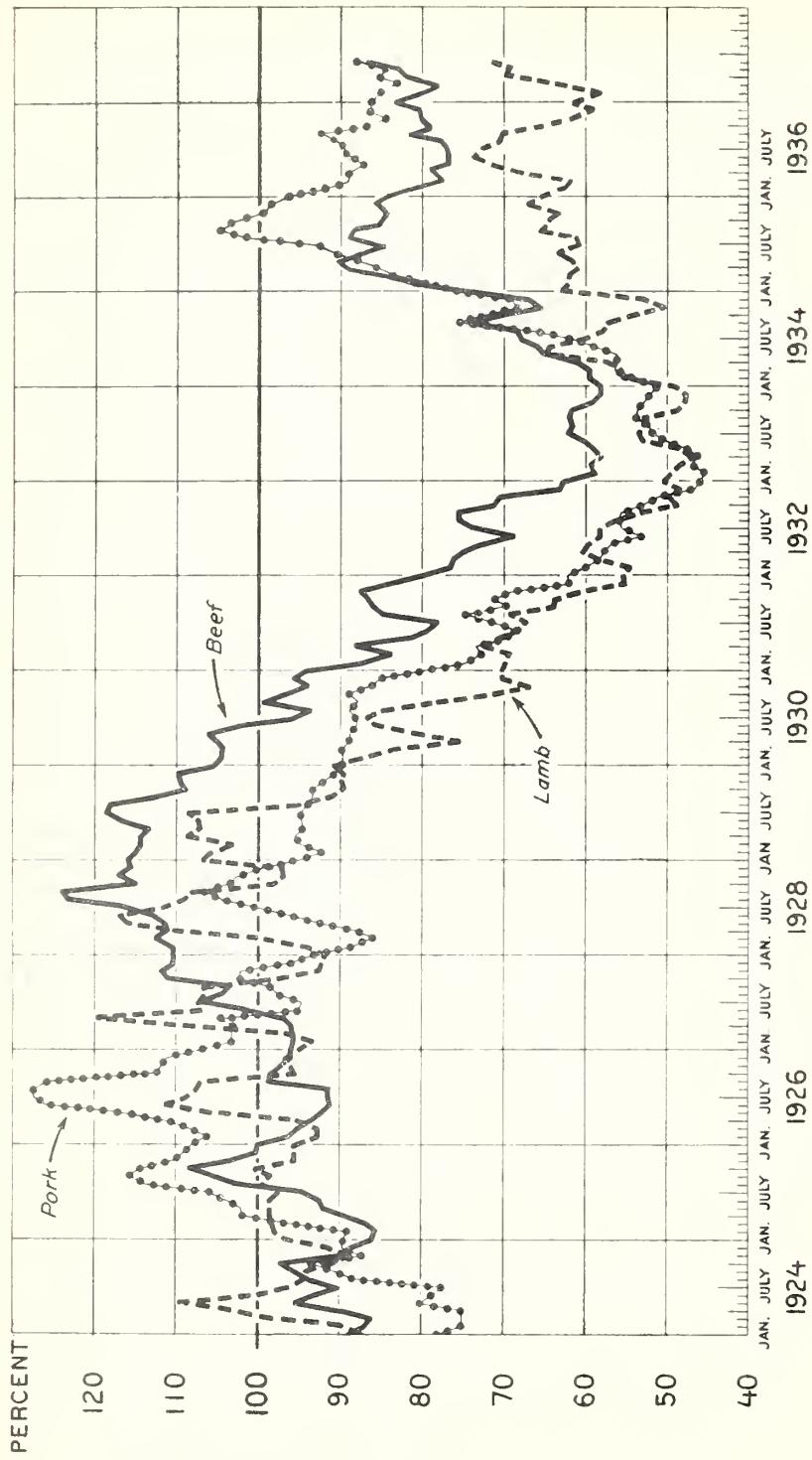
(Dollars per 100 pounds)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1901	6.58	6.38	6.60	6.42	6.14	5.82	6.41	5.93	5.31	5.25	4.96	5.64
1902	6.69	7.31	7.45	7.52	7.29	6.76	6.43	6.32	5.66	5.09	5.14	5.35
1903	6.02	6.74	7.50	7.08	7.20	6.39	6.20	5.71	5.58	5.60	5.52	5.71
1904	6.36	6.09	6.00	6.47	6.67	6.57	7.20	6.31	5.90	5.89	6.21	7.01
1905	5.08	8.31	8.01	7.71	7.22	6.81	7.27	8.04	8.05	8.07	7.87	8.14
1906	5.13	7.60	7.23	6.95	7.43	7.54	7.91	7.84	7.94	7.58	7.44	7.56
1907	7.82	7.71	8.04	8.55	8.14	7.46	7.31	7.15	7.11	6.96	6.42	6.18
1908	7.48	7.48	7.98	7.98	7.32	6.29	6.73	6.58	5.79	5.93	6.25	7.08
1909	7.79	7.92	8.04	8.13	8.40	7.68	7.77	7.38	6.76	6.34	6.86	7.18
1910	7.97	8.31	8.83	8.51	7.99	7.34	6.85	6.48	6.67	6.71	6.45	6.28
1911	6.42	6.44	6.46	5.95	6.36	6.63	6.75	6.64	5.91	5.95	5.67	6.03
1912	6.74	6.31	7.41	7.81	8.12	6.85	7.21	6.97	6.80	6.53	6.98	7.58
1913	8.33	8.34	8.43	8.25	7.36	6.80	7.44	7.27	6.94	6.86	7.09	7.53
1914	7.89	7.62	7.70	7.70	8.23	8.08	8.60	8.02	7.61	7.65	8.88	8.45
1915	8.45	8.74	9.59	9.62	10.03	9.23	8.65	8.89	8.78	8.54	8.40	8.33
1916	9.16	9.51	9.45	8.76	8.92	7.89	8.66	8.66	8.35	7.63	8.02	8.77
1917	9.29	9.37	9.06	8.64	9.59	8.56	8.71	8.51	9.71	9.75	9.34	9.17
1918	9.42	9.27	9.51	10.25	9.63	8.95	9.60	8.92	8.59	7.71	7.59	7.34
1919	8.28	9.18	9.94	9.35	8.23	7.10	8.30	7.95	7.21	7.26	6.88	7.46
1920	8.47	8.70	8.12	7.78	7.13	5.86	6.43	5.60	5.87	5.87	6.01	6.36
1921	6.44	5.92	6.63	6.71	7.88	7.82	7.40	6.93	6.50	6.30	6.73	8.01
1922	9.50	10.69	11.36	10.36	9.23	8.83	8.99	8.69	9.33	9.59	9.66	10.16
1923	9.87	9.85	9.54	9.51	9.49	10.12	9.90	9.03	9.29	8.91	8.88	9.05
1924	9.31	10.27	11.17	11.42	10.88	10.19	9.88	9.58	9.44	9.43	9.70	11.11
1925	12.17	11.59	10.70	9.98	8.81	10.55	9.92	9.81	10.07	10.05	10.12	10.70
1926	10.14	9.25	9.18	9.82	10.43	11.36	9.85	9.81	9.66	9.57	9.23	8.80
1927	8.97	9.49	11.05	11.55	10.73	11.40	10.35	9.84	9.57	9.72	9.82	9.34
1928	9.35	10.00	11.66	11.92	11.31	11.93	10.98	10.33	9.93	9.29	9.51	10.23
1929	11.69	11.87	12.17	12.07	9.86	11.04	10.21	9.60	9.40	9.16	9.32	9.71
1930	9.83	8.27	7.81	7.14	7.51	9.69	8.27	7.63	6.69	6.38	6.18	6.39
1931	7.38	7.31	7.49	8.30	8.00	7.33	6.29	6.52	6.25	5.73	5.50	5.31
1932	5.99	6.47	7.09	6.97	5.45	6.71	6.60	6.02	5.83	5.45	6.00	6.37
1933	6.62	6.31	6.15	5.95	6.95	7.90	7.77	7.42	6.92	6.74	6.70	7.13
1934	8.14	8.99	8.60	8.92	7.87	8.12	6.79	6.26	5.83	5.74	5.96	6.91
1935	7.84	7.32	7.11	6.98	6.40	7.65	7.35	7.63	8.06	7.89	8.95	9.45
1936	9.01	8.62	8.56	9.48	9.19	9.81	8.38	7.82	7.91	7.34	7.48	7.31
1937	8.32	8.33	9.41	9.76	8.48	9.11	8.55	8.55				

Unadjusted prices appear in Statistical Section of Department of Agriculture Yearbook and in Livestock, Meats, and Wool Market Statistics and Related Data 1936.

70

RETAIL PRICES* OF BEEF, LAMB, AND PORK^Δ AT NEW YORK, 1924 TO DATE
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-28=100)



* COMPOSITE PRICES WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO PROPORTION OF CUTS AND PRODUCTS IN GOOD GRADE, CARCASSES
Δ MAJOR HOG PRODUCTS, INCLUDING LARD, FRESH LOINS, SMOKED HAMS, BACON, AND PICNICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 28495 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Retail prices of the different kinds of meat usually follow the same general trends although there are marked variations in the short-time movements because of relative differences in supply. Meats which are relatively in short supply are usually relatively high in price as compared with those which are relatively plentiful. Each individual kind of meat, however, enjoys a certain degree of specialized demand which affects the price it commands regardless of the prices prevailing for competing meats. The trend of retail prices of pork was downward from 1926 to 1933, that of lamb from 1927 to 1933, and that of beef from 1928 to the end of 1933. Increased consumer buying power and smaller supplies of all meats caused prices to rise sharply in late 1934 and most of 1935, with prices of pork advancing relatively more than those of beef and lamb. In 1936 beef and pork prices declined because of increased supplies of these meats but in 1937 decreased supplies and greater consumer buying power caused prices to advance.

1/
INDEX OF RETAIL MEAT PRICES AT NEW YORK

5-Year Average, 1924-1928= 100 Data For Chart, Neg. 28495.

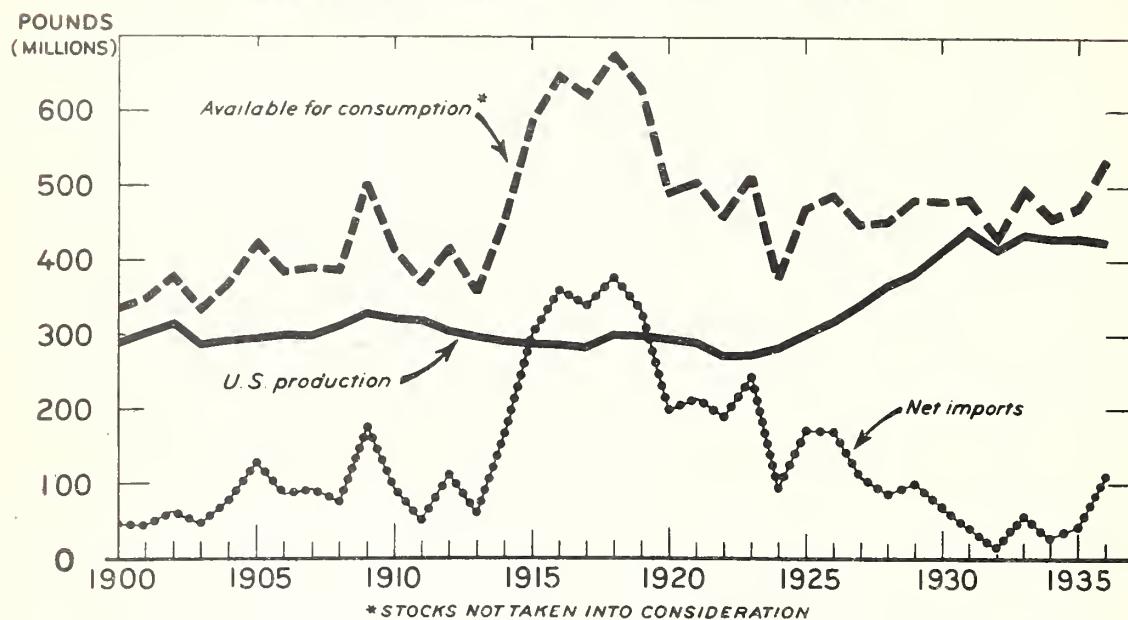
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	<u>Beef</u>											
1924	83.8	87.2	86.1	89.8	95.5	93.2	90.1	93.6	95.6	97.2	89.6	88.7
1925	86.1	85.6	86.8	89.8	92.3	92.7	94.8	102.6	105.8	108.4	103.7	100.2
1926	100.1	96.3	95.2	93.8	92.3	91.2	91.5	91.5	98.8	98.5	97.3	96.0
1927	96.0	95.8	95.8	96.0	97.0	102.0	107.0	104.5	103.6	111.3	111.9	110.4
1928	110.4	110.4	112.6	111.1	111.5	113.0	116.6	123.5	124.0	114.9	117.0	115.6
1929	116.0	114.9	114.9	114.4	113.4	116.8	118.5	118.2	113.0	109.2	109.6	109.9
1930	105.4	104.5	104.4	105.2	106.3	102.5	96.1	93.6	99.6	96.8	94.1	95.7
1931	94.1	87.7	83.9	88.1	81.4	79.3	78.2	85.1	86.2	86.8	87.6	83.8
1932	79.5	76.5	76.1	74.9	72.9	69.0	74.0	75.6	75.5	71.3	70.5	63.2
1933	62.8	59.0	59.3	58.1	59.0	60.1	62.2	61.8	62.2	61.7	59.2	58.1
1934	58.0	59.6	59.6	61.0	65.2	65.9	67.9	68.6	74.5	70.5	65.6	66.9
1935	75.2	81.2	84.2	89.1	90.3	86.9	84.8	88.8	88.3	85.2	84.4	85.5
1936	84.2	81.2	77.7	78.8	76.8	76.8	77.2	77.8	81.4	79.2	80.0	80.6
1937	83.3	80.1	77.9	82.0	83.0	86.9	97.4					
	<u>Lamb</u>											
1924	87.3	89.9	99.3	103.8	109.7	100.1	96.1	94.5	94.1	90.9	88.9	91.8
1925	96.6	97.9	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	97.3	99.6	98.4	100.3	95.5	95.5
1926	95.5	92.7	92.7	95.4	105.9	111.4	108.7	107.5	106.9	95.6	96.1	96.7
1927	95.1	93.5	96.7	109.3	119.6	107.2	107.2	106.5	106.5	97.3	92.6	92.3
1928	92.0	94.0	100.0	110.2	116.0	116.8	111.6	109.1	108.1	98.2	97.0	97.2
1929	106.9	105.7	103.1	108.6	107.1	107.3	108.7	95.2	91.1	89.7	90.0	89.8
1930	90.9	87.2	83.2	75.5	80.8	85.9	86.8	84.9	78.2	71.4	67.0	70.4
1931	70.3	69.9	69.4	72.5	70.3	68.4	67.4	69.3	63.9	63.8	60.7	55.4
1932	55.5	54.9	58.5	60.4	59.7	58.2	58.3	56.4	53.2	49.1	49.9	48.5
1933	50.6	49.5	48.5	47.0	48.5	53.1	53.5	53.1	53.0	48.8	47.9	47.7
1934	49.0	55.4	55.7	57.6	64.7	64.4	60.4	57.8	57.2	53.8	50.5	53.0
1935	62.9	62.2	62.1	60.9	61.5	63.3	60.9	61.1	65.4	64.7	63.2	66.9
1936	65.6	62.9	61.9	67.1	71.9	73.7	72.8	70.2	70.1	65.0	61.8	59.6
1937	61.6	58.4	63.9	69.9	69.3	71.6	71.7					
	<u>Pork</u> 2/											
1924	78.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	80.2	78.5	77.4	88.1	90.7	93.6	87.1	89.8
1925	89.6	89.2	96.1	102.0	102.0	103.7	105.9	113.7	115.7	114.2	110.2	109.0
1926	108.0	106.2	108.4	111.5	116.9	126.0	127.4	127.4	125.5	112.5	111.8	111.1
1927	107.0	103.2	103.2	103.1	104.6	95.1	94.7	97.5	98.6	102.4	102.0	95.9
1928	93.2	88.6	85.2	87.9	92.5	96.1	100.3	104.3	106.3	103.2	102.6	99.9
1929	95.2	92.2	94.9	95.6	94.5	94.7	94.9	93.8	93.4	93.4	92.0	90.7
1930	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.1	88.9	87.9	88.1	88.9	87.8	89.1	86.1	85.1
1931	79.7	74.7	72.8	73.5	69.9	68.6	71.3	74.8	69.6	71.3	69.0	62.2
1932	62.3	60.1	58.3	57.7	56.7	53.2	55.6	55.9	55.6	53.1	51.1	46.6
1933	46.0	45.3	47.2	46.2	47.5	50.1	51.9	52.2	54.0	53.6	52.8	52.0
1934	51.3	53.9	56.5	56.0	56.2	58.7	61.8	66.3	75.7	72.2	68.3	69.1
1935	75.8	79.7	83.6	85.7	88.0	90.4	92.6	101.7	104.8	103.2	99.2	98.5
1936	96.5	92.1	89.2	89.2	87.3	89.5	89.8	91.0	92.8	87.3	84.5	86.6
1937	86.5	85.2	83.2	85.4	84.3	88.0	93.5					

1/ Composite prices weighted according to proportion of cuts and products in Good grade carcasses.

2/ Major hog products including lard.

Current data published in Weekly Market Reviews and Statistical Summaries of Livestock, Meats, and Wool. B.A.E.

Wool, Combing and Clothing: Production, Net Imports, and Consumption, United States, 1900 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 19603-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The marked increase in wool production in this country since 1922, has greatly reduced import requirements. The business depression also was a factor in the reduction in imports from 1930 to 1932.

YEARLY PRODUCTION, NET IMPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL, IN UNITED STATES, 1900-36

(Millions of pounds, grease basis)

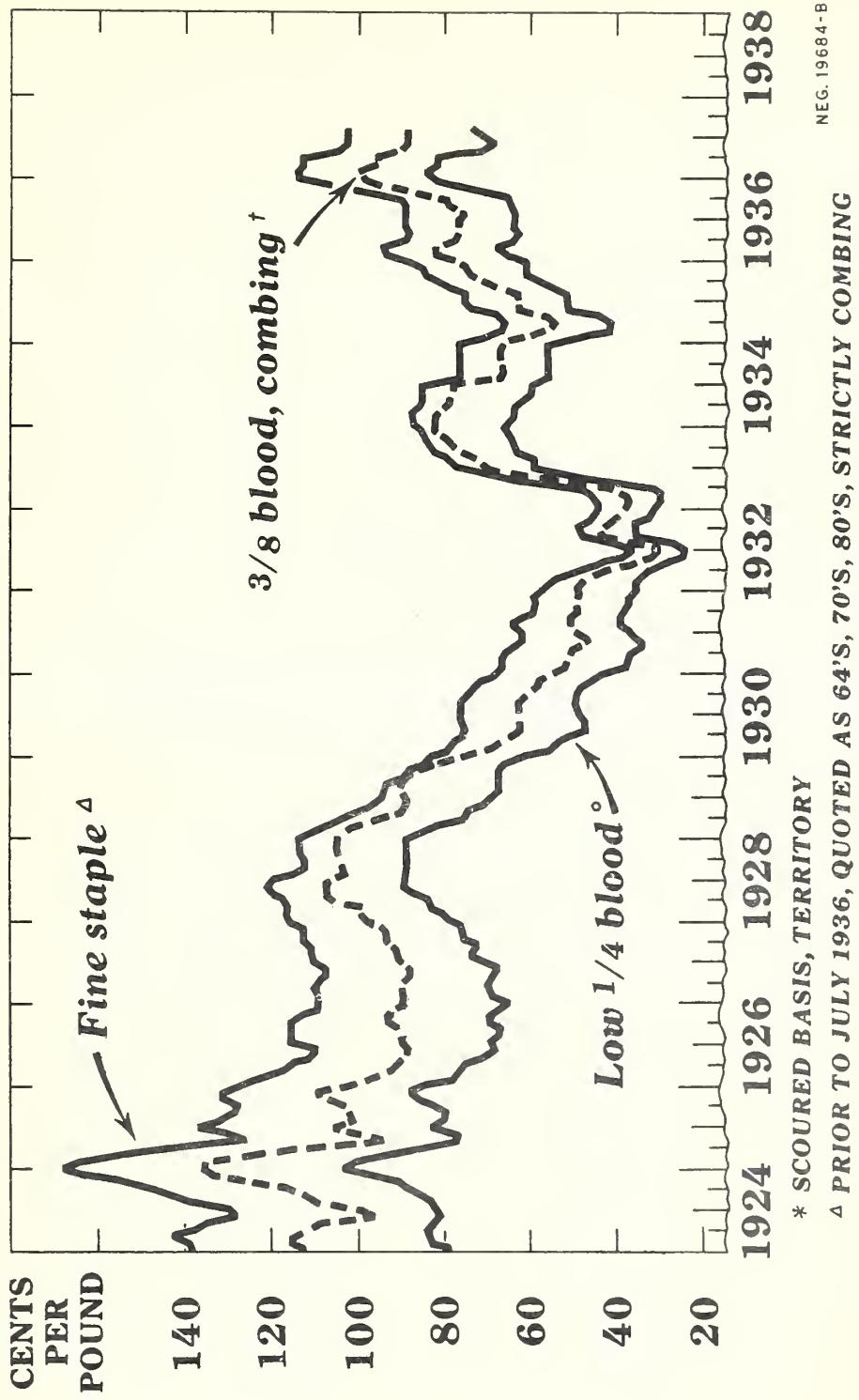
Year	Production	Net Imports	Available for con- sumption 1/	Year	Production	Net Imports	Available for con- sumption 1/
1900	289	46	335	1918	299	377	676
1901	303	45	348	1919	298	334	632
1902	316	63	379	1920	294	199	493
1903	287	47	334	1921	290	215	505
1904	292	77	369	1922	270	189	459
1905	295	128	423	1923	273	243	516
1906	299	85	384	1924	282	94	376
1907	298	92	390	1925	300	172	472
1908	311	75	386	1926	319	170	489
1909	328	175	503	1927	340	110	450
1910	321	93	414	1928	367	87	454
1911	319	50	369	1929	382	100	482
1912	304	111	415	1930	414	70	484
1913	296	60	356	1931	442	43	485
1914	290	165	455	1932	418	13	431
1915	286	299	585	1933	438	59	498
1916	288	360	648	1934	431	29	460
1917	282	340	622	1935	431	42	473
				1936	427	111	537

1/ Changes in stocks not considered.

Compiled by Division of Statistical and Historical Research, B.A.E. from various official sources.

Current data published in World Wool Prospects.

Average Prices of Domestic Wool at Boston, 1924 to Date*



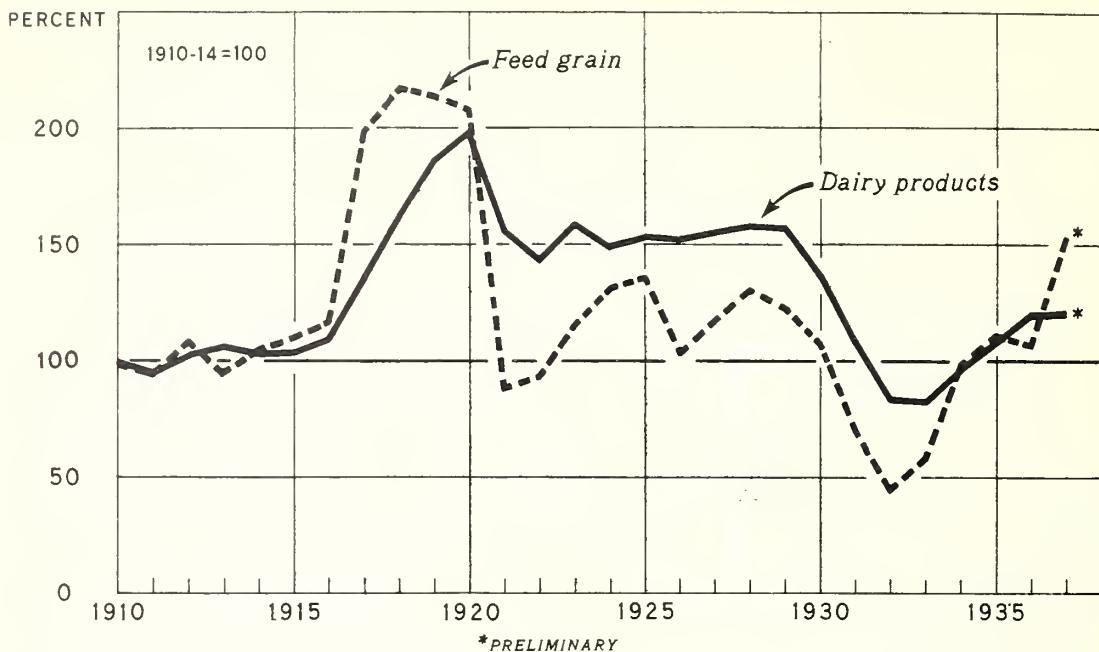
* SCOURED BASIS, TERRITORY

▲ PRIOR TO JULY 1936, QUOTED AS 56'S, STRICTLY COMBING
○ PRIOR TO JULY 1936, QUOTED AS 46'S, STRICTLY COMBING

NEG. 196684-B

The general trend of wool prices was downward from early 1925, to the middle of 1932. The sharp decline from 1929 to the summer of 1932 reflected the influence of the world-wide business depression and the unusually large world production of wool. The marked rise in 1933, resulting from increased demand, was followed by a decline in 1934. Prices of all grades of wool advanced in 1935 and 1936 as world supplies of wool were reduced and demand conditions were improved.

FARM PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND FEED GRAINS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 25166

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

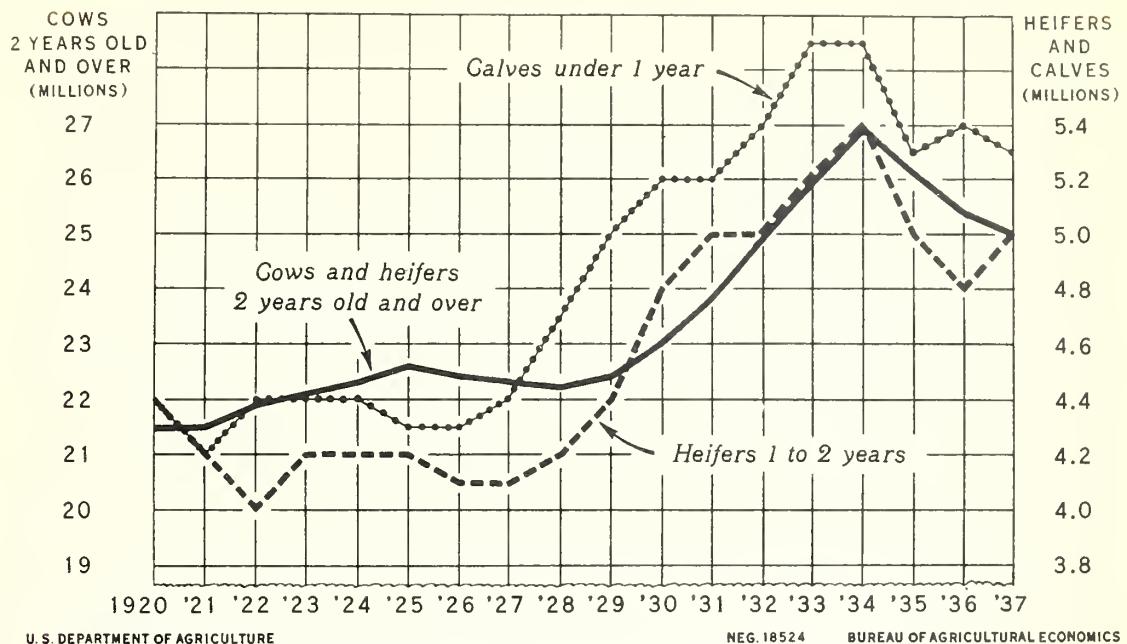
Prices of dairy products did not rise as rapidly or as much as prices of grain during the period 1916 to 1920. From 1921 to 1933, however, prices of dairy products were high in relation to grain. Since the general rise in prices started in 1933 prices of grain have increased much more than dairy products. This was due in part to the effects of the droughts in curtailing grain production. It seems probable that grain prices will decline in relation to dairy products with more normal production of feed grain.

Farm prices of dairy products and feed grains, 1910-37

(1910-14 = 100)

Year	Dairy products	Feed grains	Year	Dairy products	Feed grains	Year	Dairy products	Feed grains
1910	99	98	1920	198	208	1930	137	107
1911	95	95	1921	156	88	1931	108	70
1912	102	109	1922	143	93	1932	83	44
1913	105	94	1923	159	116	1933	82	58
1914	102	105	1924	149	131	1934	96	98
1915	103	110	1925	153	136	1935	108	111
1916	109	117	1926	152	103	1936	120	106
1917	135	199	1927	155	118	1937	:	
1918	163	218	1928	158	131	Jan.-July	121	153
1919	186	214	1929	157	123			

COWS, HEIFERS, AND CALVES BEING KEPT FOR MILK
COWS, UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1920-JAN. 1, 1937



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 18524

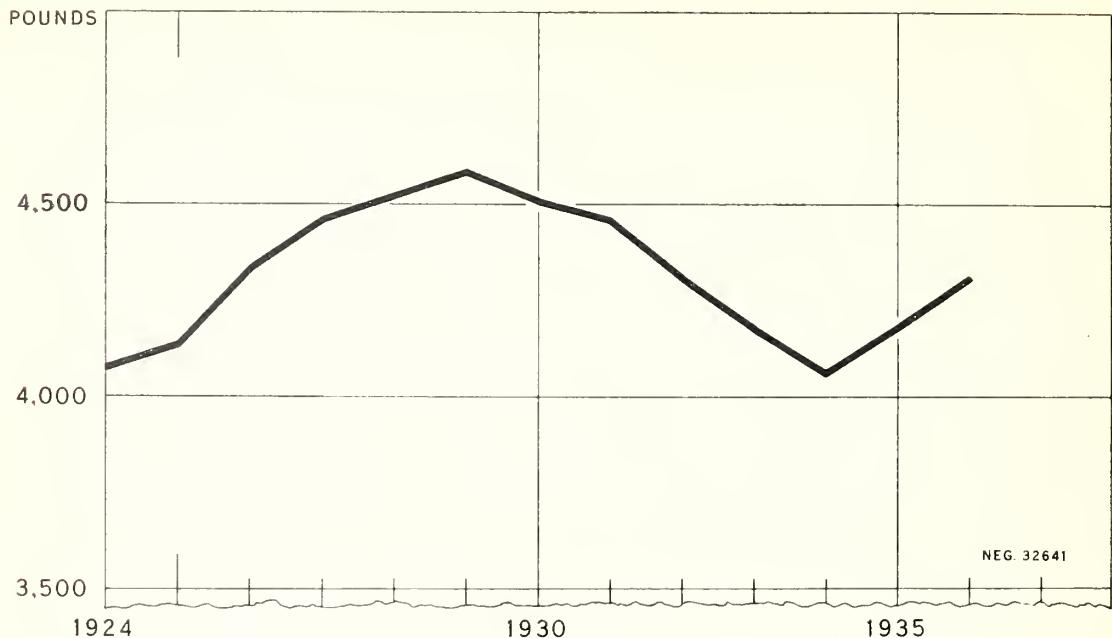
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Between January 1, 1934 and January 1, 1937 the number of milk cows on farms decreased by about 1,900,000 head or 7 percent. During 1937 the number is expected to change relatively little. The number of heifers and heifer calves being raised is not unusually high in proportion to the number of cows and no very large increase in cows is expected in 1938.

Cows, heifers, and calves being kept for milk cows, United States,
January 1, 1920 - January 1, 1937

Year	Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	Heifers 1 to 2 years old	Heifer calves under 1 year
1920	21,455	4,419	4,380
1921	21,456	4,169	4,174
1922	21,851	3,973	4,367
1923	22,138	4,159	4,358
1924	22,331	4,154	4,390
1925	22,575	4,177	4,306
1926	22,410	4,111	4,335
1927	22,251	4,110	4,139
1928	22,231	4,197	4,662
1929	22,440	4,450	5,012
1930	23,032	4,850	5,198
1931	23,820	4,961	5,187
1932	24,896	5,019	5,448
1933	25,936	5,249	5,672
1934	26,931	5,381	5,674
1935	26,069	4,989	5,257
1936	25,439	4,792	5,444
1937	25,041	4,996	5,301
1938			

MILK PRODUCTION PER COW. 1924 TO DATE



Annual milk production per cow in the United States increased rapidly from 1924 to 1929, decreased to 1934 and has since increased. Total milk production per capita, however, has been relatively stable. Changes in the number of cows have been offset in large part by changes in production per cow. When the number of cows has been low in comparison with the demand for dairy products prices of butterfat and milk have been high enough to encourage liberal feeding and early weaning of the calves.

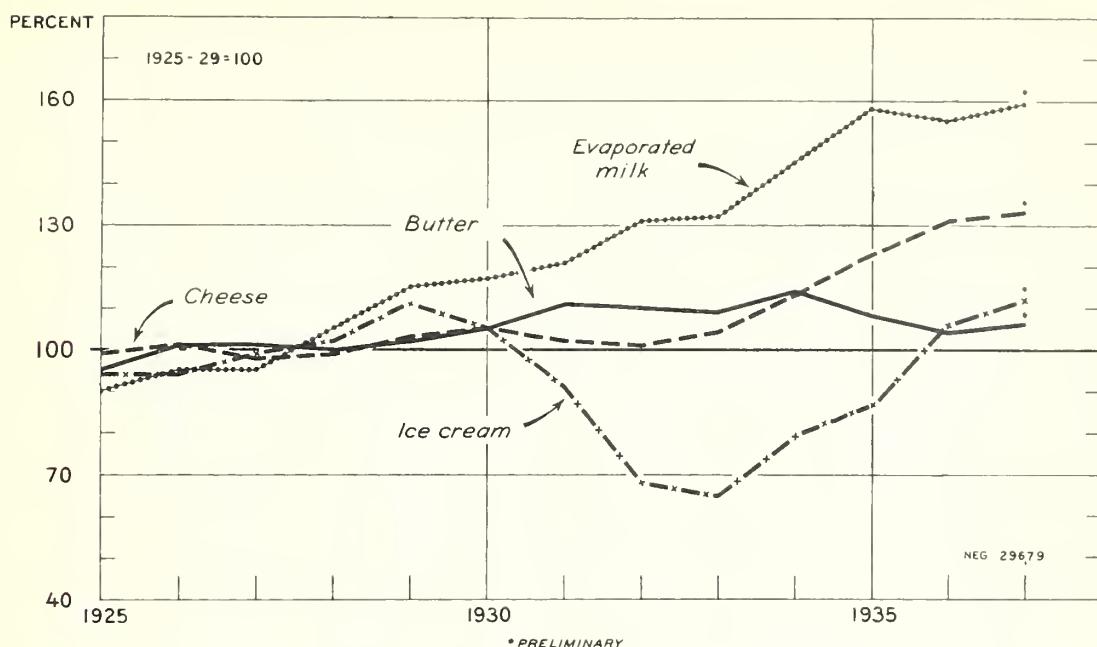
Annual milk production per cow and related factors, 1924-36

Year	Estimated annual milk production per cow		Condition of dairy pastures, seasonal average		Prices received by farmers, yearly average		Butterfat feed grain price ratio 1/		Grain fed per milk cow annual average		Percentage of milk cows reported milked, annual average	
	Pounds	Percent	Cents	Dollars								
1924	4,074	82.4	39.8	2.22	25.8		---		---		---	
1925	4,132	76.0	41.9	2.38	26.0		---		---		67.1	
1926	4,330	76.3	41.3	2.38	34.1		---		---		68.4	
1927	4,460	86.1	43.7	2.50	31.5		---		---		69.4	
1928	4,520	80.9	45.6	2.53	29.3		---		---		69.9	
1929	4,582	78.9	45.2	2.54	30.5		---		---		69.8	
1930	4,510	64.9	34.5	2.21	27.3		---		---		70.1	
1931	4,461	70.1	24.8	1.69	30.2		4.31		4.31		70.2	
1932	4,309	71.2	17.9	1.27	34.2		4.03		4.03		70.1	
1933	4,178	65.6	18.8	1.30	27.2		3.99		3.99		69.8	
1934	4,061	53.2	22.7	1.54	19.5		3.49		3.49		69.3	
1935	4,178	79.5	28.0	1.70	21.6		3.36		3.36		70.4	
1936	4,307	58.6	2/32.2	2/1.86	25.6		4.10		4.10		70.9	

1/ Pounds of feed grain equal in value to 1 pound of butterfat.

2/ Preliminary.

CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1925 TO DATE



Total consumption of manufactured dairy products was maintained at a relatively high level during the depression period. Ice cream was the only important manufactured dairy product the consumption of which declined. Since 1933, however, ice cream consumption has increased rapidly, and consumption in 1937 may exceed the preceding peak in 1929. The general trend in consumption of evaporated milk and cheese has been upward. Consumption of butter has shown relatively little change.

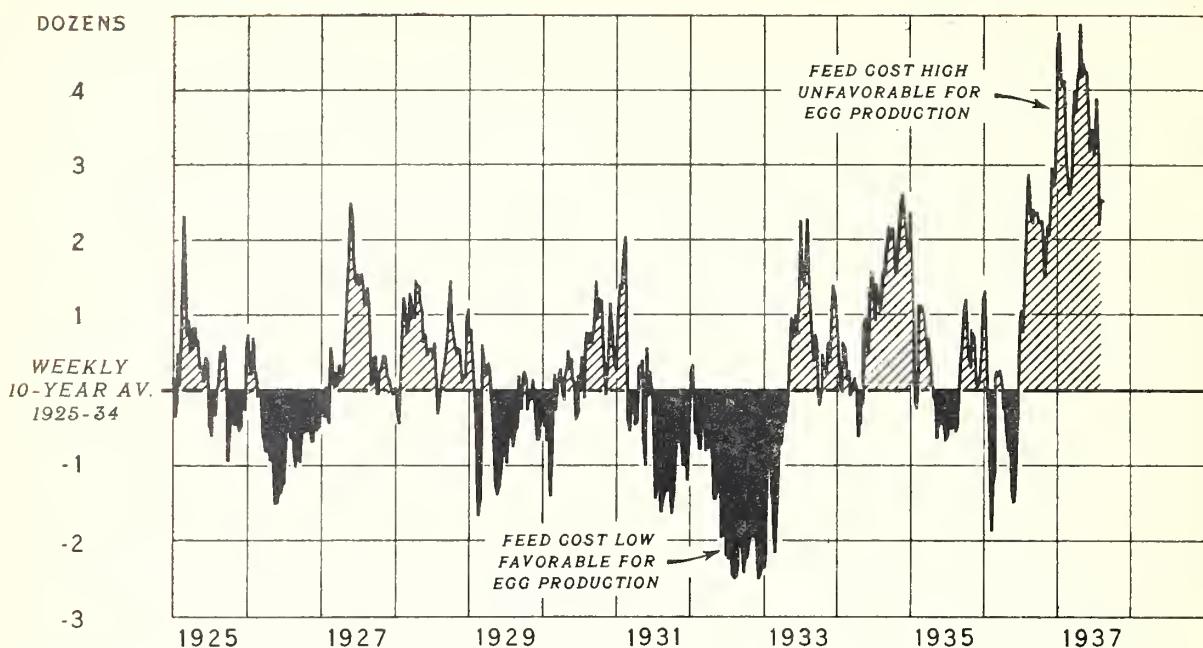
Consumption of dairy products, United States, 1925 to date

Year	Creamery	Cheese	Evaporated	Index number 1925-29 = 100				
	butter	: (case goods)	milk	Ice cream	Creamery	butter	Evaporated	Ice cream
1925	1,000 : pounds	1,000 : pounds	1,000 : pounds	1,000 : gallons	95	99	90	94
1926	1,556,431	551,371	1,138,158	215,248	101	101	95	94
1927	1,556,238	533,281	1,139,049	226,756	101	98	95	99
1928	1,539,617	537,162	1,248,491	232,185	100	99	105	102
1929	1,578,054	563,329	1,374,112	254,618	102	103	115	111
1930	1,615,781	569,336	1,398,431	240,750	105	105	117	105
1931	1,704,085	557,476	1,443,917	208,239	111	102	121	91
1932	1,698,141	547,815	1,563,715	154,604	110	101	131	68
1933	1,673,235	567,455	1,574,198	148,913	109	104	132	65
1934	1,758,817	615,052	1,727,222	179,594	114	113	145	79
1935	1,661,153	671,363	1,890,586	199,385	108	123	158	97
1936	1/1,598,224	1/711,445	1/1,851,010	1/243,000	1/104	1/131	1/155	1/106
1937					2/106	2/133	2/159	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ First 6 months of 1937 compared to first 6 months of 1925-29.

FEED-EGG RATIO, 1925 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32471 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The feed-egg ratio measures the relationship between feed costs and egg prices. Since feed costs are by far the most important costs of egg production, this relationship is perhaps the most important forecasting device available with respect to the poultry industry.

When the feed-egg ratio is above average (high) it indicates that feed costs are high and to the producer of eggs the situation is unfavorable. Under this circumstance curtailment of egg production is to be expected, the evidence of which appears in several forms. Close culling of laying flocks and heavy marketing of fowl are one evidence of curtailment. A decrease in the number of chicks hatched also reflects the effect of the unfavorable situation on the producers' plans to maintain laying flocks by replacement of hens with pullets.

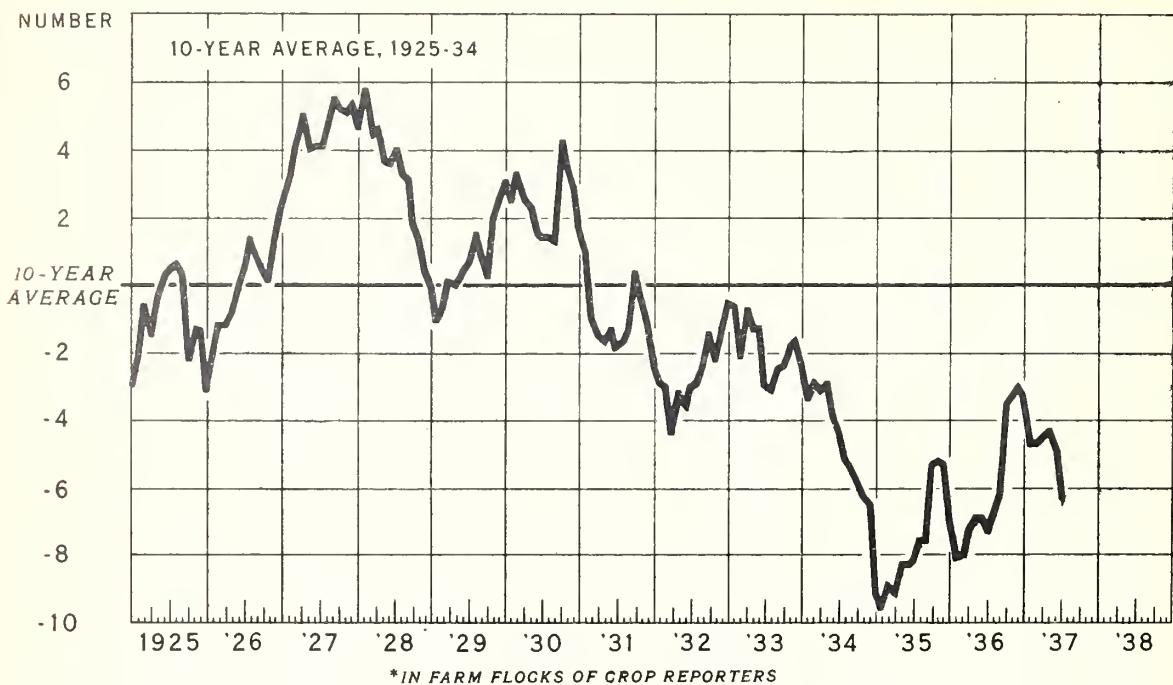
A low feed-egg ratio shows low feed costs relative to egg prices, and a favorable situation for egg producers. More liberal feeding is likely to increase production per hen. Culling is relaxed and marketings of fowl less heavy, especially out of season. Heavy hatchings for replacement reflect the intention of the producer to maintain the laying flocks both in numbers and efficiency.

The feed-egg ratio is calculated weekly from prices quoted at wholesale. Feed prices are in carlots at or near Chicago and include mostly corn and wheat, but barley, bran, and tankage are added, the latter to reflect the cost of animal protein. Although producers do not all use this ration either as to ingredients or the proportions here used for their combination, this group does reflect general changes in feed costs. Egg prices are for fresh graded Firsts at Chicago. This ratio does not represent actual farm conditions but its changes do show changes in the situation on farms in the important egg and poultry producing area in the Northcentral states and more generally for the country as a whole.

Chicago Feed-Egg Ratio - Deviations from ten year weekly average, 1925 - 1934

	10 Yr.:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Week:	Ave.:	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No.:	1925-34:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1	4.06	.16	.58	-.09	.03	1.07	-.14	.29	-.54	-2.34	.99	1.88	1.16	3.70
2	4.23	-.29	.73	-.32	-.05	.75	-.48	.93	.21	-2.18	.71	2.37	1.31	4.56
3	4.52	-.35	.38	-.33	-.29	.78	-.35	1.19	.33	-1.59	.27	1.62	.64	4.78
4	4.82	-.14	.21	.04	-.44	.35	-.66	1.40	-.02	-.77	.04	.88	.04	4.31
5	5.08	.48	.47	-.34	-.01	-.16	-.50	1.38	-.57	-.72	-.01	.58	-.38	4.08
6	5.29	.07	.70	-.43	.59	-.42	-1.08	1.90	-.57	-1.36	.64	-.17	-1.26	4.11
7	5.70	.64	.24	.06	.87	-.89	-1.39	2.03	-.76	-1.44	.60	-.23	-1.86	3.56
8	6.04	1.44	.16	.57	1.34	-1.66	-.74	1.08	-.76	-1.88	.52	.01	-1.24	3.09
9	6.20	2.30	-.07	.36	1.08	-1.42	-.08	.24	-.45	-2.15	.14	1.10	-1.09	2.97
10	6.16	1.49	-.03	.07	.77	-.58	.21	-.41	-.06	-1.69	.27	1.11	.13	2.77
11	6.14	.76	-.10	.24	.88	.60	-.24	-.54	-.20	-1.45	.00	1.11	.25	2.61
12	6.13	.91	-.57	.07	1.29	.49	-.01	-.15	-.80	-1.16	-.07	1.06	.24	2.94
13	6.23	.51	-.67	.23	1.17	.21	.14	-.08	-.80	-.73	.03	.87	.25	3.49
14	6.31	.59	-.80	.34	.99	.31	.29	-.43	-.71	-.71	.17	.67	.07	4.00
15	6.49	.83	-.80	.17	.96	.36	-.03	-.39	-.53	-.57	.04	.36	-.24	3.76
16	6.46	.83	-.79	.16	1.45	.26	-.12	.01	-.83	-.39	-.62	.69	-.25	4.07
17	6.43	.63	-.92	.25	1.40	-.05	.13	.31	-.97	-.42	-.40	.34	-.42	4.37
18	6.43	.68	-.87	.67	1.38	-.25	.24	.25	-1.44	-.23	-.41	.15	-.59	4.88
19	6.48	.58	-.97	.96	1.21	-.73	.28	.38	-1.44	-.18	-.14	-.07	-.79	4.19
20	6.56	.30	-1.18	1.35	1.14	-.97	.50	-.02	-1.35	.40	-.20	-.13	-.70	4.36
21	6.82	.31	-1.51	1.89	1.06	-1.26	.30	-.66	-1.24	.61	.34	-.39	-1.04	4.28
22	6.98	.10	-1.78	2.49	.65	-1.39	.41	-1.00	-1.33	.96	.89	-.64	-1.38	4.25
23	6.97	.43	-1.49	2.27	.74	-1.26	.14	.54	-1.97	.71	.95	-.44	-1.50	3.88
24	6.76	.41	-1.34	1.76	.46	-.91	.11	-.07	-1.93	1.00	.48	-.44	-1.29	3.19
25	6.66	.02	-1.34	1.65	.46	-.79	-.37	.25	-1.87	.76	1.25	-.21	-.65	3.25
26	6.71	-.47	-1.28	1.44	.55	-.73	-.24	.03	-1.72	.98	1.40	-.49	-.39	3.47
27	6.81	-.62	-1.24	1.55	.54	-.85	.20	-.33	-2.19	1.36	1.56	-.66	.34	3.13
28	6.76	-.27	-.91	1.40	.46	-.97	.00	-.75	-2.24	2.26	1.06	-.60	.91	3.88
29	6.51	-.31	-.55	1.43	.63	-.66	.45	-1.44	-2.03	1.60	.92	-.45	1.04	3.19
30	6.56	-.31	-.39	1.56	.23	-.51	.16	-1.30	-2.23	1.38	1.41	-.21	.79	2.21
31	6.38	.00	-.50	1.38	.17	-.30	-.10	-1.21	-2.46	1.77	1.28	-.26	1.33	2.52
32	6.43	.06	-.63	1.13	-.30	-.58	.55	-1.12	-2.50	2.27	1.09	-.51	1.85	2.51
33	6.18	.50	-.67	1.14	-.15	-.74	.78	-1.60	-2.47	2.06	1.11	-.45	2.57	
34	5.91	.45	-.80	1.37	.07	-.49	.64	-1.44	-2.35	1.21	1.37	-.46	2.89	
35	5.68	.39	-1.01	1.11	.21	-.49	.76	-1.40	-1.97	.89	1.55	-.54	2.31	
36	5.52	.60	-.90	.52	.28	-.20	.64	-1.33	-1.87	.61	1.61	-.43	2.22	
37	5.31	.40	-.82	.07	.48	.18	.87	-1.31	-2.09	.39	1.80	-.08	2.42	
38	5.20	-.18	-.96	.09	.68	-.01	1.05	-1.06	-2.30	.74	1.97	.33	2.38	
39	5.02	-.94	-.72	.41	.76	-.24	1.46	-1.12	-2.40	.63	2.17	.47	2.35	
40	4.67	-.67	-.46	.46	1.13	.14	.97	-1.41	-2.22	-.01	2.05	.67	2.37	
41	4.56	-.35	-.55	-.04	1.43	.25	1.21	-1.63	-2.22	-.18	2.04	1.04	2.23	
42	4.32	-.36	-.48	-.04	.93	.16	1.05	-1.35	-2.05	-.01	2.16	1.20	2.24	
43	4.24	-.46	-.54	.21	.82	-.24	1.20	-1.13	-1.95	.47	1.58	.88	2.12	
44	3.97	-.45	-.43	.26	.57	-.03	.79	-.80	-1.94	.37	1.62	.46	1.88	
45	3.79	-.34	-.46	.36	.50	-.07	.40	-.61	-1.94	.36	1.81	.29	1.52	
46	3.60	-.46	-.57	.45	.55	-.10	.25	-.52	-1.87	.21	2.08	.80	2.19	
47	3.60	-.54	-.68	.46	.54	.13	-.06	-.73	-1.96	.65	2.23	.72	2.07	
48	3.64	-.47	-.66	.43	.34	-.13	.28	-.91	-1.98	.55	2.50	.38	2.28	
49	3.92	-.21	-.26	.18	.10	-.33	.70	-1.00	-2.27	.43	2.62	.09	2.52	
50	4.13	-.16	-.53	.14	.13	-.65	1.15	-.98	-2.50	1.06	2.29	.05	2.95	
51	4.18	-.25	-.35	.01	.17	-.65	.85	-.91	-2.40	1.38	2.14	.23	2.75	
52	4.16	.09	-.50	-.06	.87	-.42	.43	-1.20	-2.33	1.26	1.84	.60	2.82	

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE*: NUMBER PER FARM FLOCK ABOVE OR BELOW 10-YEAR AVERAGE, 1ST DAY OF MONTH, 1925-37



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

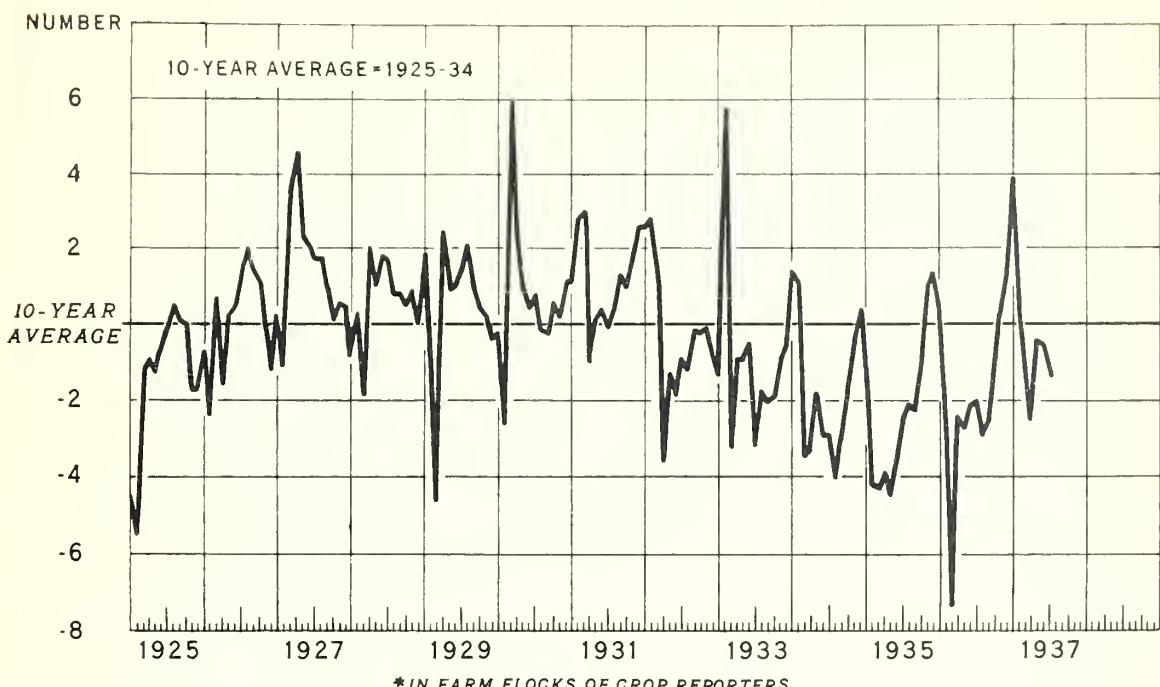
NEG. 32473 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Low egg prices discouraged producers and after 1930 the average size of farm flocks was reduced. The severe drought in 1934 with its attendant feed shortage caused another reduction in farm laying flocks, especially in the North and South Central States. Since early 1935 there has been a tendency for flocks to increase in size but this increase would have been much greater had it not been checked in late 1936 by another severe drought followed by high feed prices in early 1937. Higher egg prices and reduced feed prices are likely to increase the size of laying flocks.

Hens and Pullets in farm flocks of Crop Reporters on the first day of the month, 1925-1937
(10 Year average and difference above or below average)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ave.												
1925-(1934)	87.5	87.2	84.7	82.0	77.4	73.4	69.6	66.8	66.1	70.4	75.7	81.9
1925	-3.0	-2.1	-.6	-1.5	-.4	.3	.5	.6	.3	-2.2	-1.3	-1.4
1926	-3.2	-2.0	-1.2	-1.2	-.8	0	1.4	1.1	.8	.4	.1	1.3
1927	2.4	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.4
1928	4.6	5.8	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.1	1.8	1.3	.4
1929	0	-1.1	-.7	.1	0	.4	.7	1.5	.8	.2	2.0	2.5
1930	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	4.2	3.4	2.8
1931	1.7	.9	-1.0	-1.5	-1.7	-1.4	-1.9	-1.7	-1.3	.4	-.5	-1.2
1932	-2.5	-2.9	-3.1	-4.4	-3.2	-3.6	-3.0	-2.9	-2.3	-1.4	-2.2	-1.3
1933	-.5	-.6	-2.1	-.7	-1.3	-1.3	-3.0	-3.1	-2.5	-2.4	-1.9	-1.6
1934	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.5
1935	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.6	5.3	5.2	5.3
1936	6.9	8.1	8.0	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.2	3.5	3.3	3.0
1937	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.9	6.3					

EGGS LAID PER FARM FLOCK*; NUMBER ABOVE OR BELOW
10-YEAR AVERAGE 1ST DAY OF MONTH, 1925-37



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

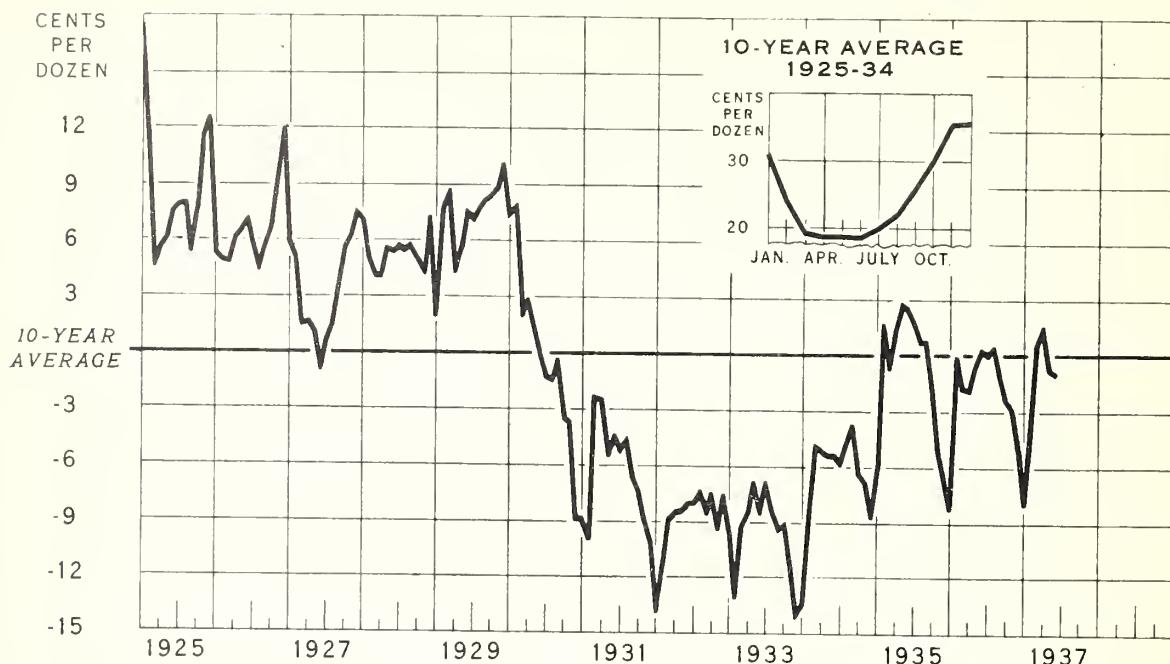
NEC 33474 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The number of eggs produced, results from the average size of farm laying flocks and the average rate of production per laying bird. The average size of farm laying flocks increases when egg prices are high and feed costs are relatively low, but declines with low egg prices or when feed costs are relatively high. The average rate of production per hen is influenced mostly by the age of the hen, the amount and quality of feed, the weather, and general health of the flock. Some increases in production of eggs per flock is apparent since 1935 but rising feed costs have checked the increase in flock size that might have otherwise resulted from higher egg prices.

Eggs: - Number laid daily per farm flock on first day of month - U. S.
(10 Year average and difference above or below average)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ave.												
1925	14.6	21.1	32.7	43.2	42.2	35.9	29.2	24.5	21.1	17.6	13.0	11.5
1934												
1925	-4.5	-5.5	-1.2	- .9	-1.3	- .8	- .1	.5	.1	0	-1.7	-1.7
1926	- .7	-2.4	.7	-1.6	.2	.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.1	- .2	-1.2
1927	.2	-1.1	3.5	4.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	.9	.1	.6	.5
1928	- .8	.3	-1.8	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	.8	.8	.5	.9	0
1929	1.8	-1.1	-4.6	2.4	.9	1.0	1.4	2.1	.9	.4	.2	- .4
1930	- .2	-2.6	5.9	2.3	1.0	.4	.8	- .1	- .2	.6	.2	1.1
1931	1.1	2.8	3.0	-1.0	.1	.4	- .1	.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.6
1932	2.6	2.8	1.2	-3.6	-1.3	-1.8	- .9	-1.2	- .1	- .2	- .1	- .9
1933	-1.3	5.7	-3.2	- .9	- .9	- .5	-3.2	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9	- .9	- .5
1934	1.4	1.1	-3.5	-3.3	-1.8	-2.9	-2.9	-4.0	-3.0	-1.8	- .4	.4
1935	-1.2	-4.2	-4.3	-3.9	-4.5	-3.6	-2.4	-2.1	-2.2	- .9	1.0	1.3
1936	.5	-2.4	-7.3	-2.4	-2.7	-2.1	-2.0	-2.9	-2.5	- .9	.3	1.3
1937	3.9	.5	-1.0	-2.5	- .4	- .5						

EGGS: PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, CENTS PER DOZEN ABOVE OR BELOW 10-YEAR AVERAGE, 15TH DAY OF MONTH



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

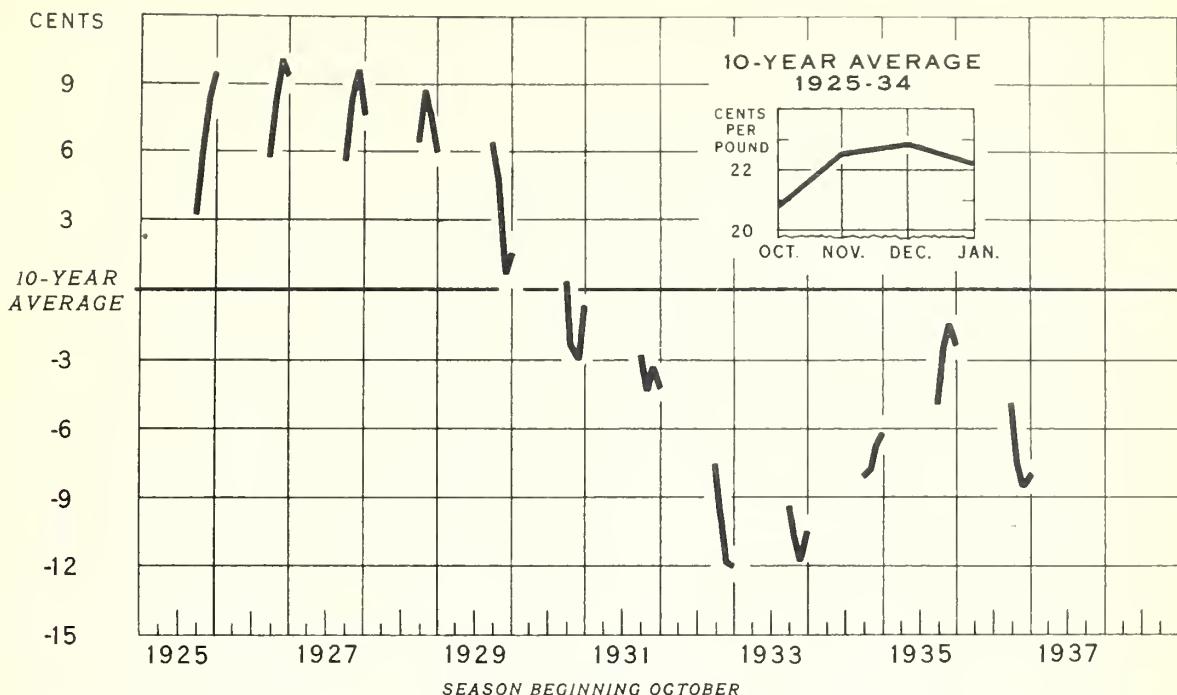
NEG. 32488 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Egg prices advanced rapidly in 1935 because poultry flocks were reduced by the 1934 drought and egg production decreased. Increased egg production in 1936 and 1937 caused prices to decline somewhat even though demand was improved. Of primary importance is the change in the seasonal of egg prices shown in the Chart above. During the years since 1929, the seasonal price advance from spring to winter has not been as great as was the case prior to 1929. Monthly egg prices, shown in relation to 10 year monthly average prices, reveal this fact. The 10 year average price advance from spring to winter is not as great as was the average price advance for years before 1929, so winter prices in those years appear very high. For the years following 1929, the 10 year average price advance is greater than the actual changes which occurred and winter prices relative to this average, are low.

Eggs: - Estimated average price received by farmers on the 15th of each month
(10 year average and difference above or below average)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ave.)												
1925- (1934)	31.0	24.0	19.3	18.7	18.7	18.6	20.0	22.0	25.7	30.0	35.4	35.7
1925	17.6	11.7	4.6	5.5	6.1	7.5	7.9	8.0	5.4	7.7	11.4	12.4
1926	5.3	4.9	4.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	5.7	4.4	5.8	6.8	9.5	11.9
1927	5.9	5.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	-.8	.7	1.4	3.7	5.6	6.2	7.6
1928	7.2	5.1	4.1	4.1	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	4.9	4.2	7.2
1929	2.0	7.9	8.7	4.3	5.7	7.5	7.2	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.8	10.1
1930	7.4	7.8	2.0	2.8	1.3	0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-3.5	-3.7	-8.9
1931	-8.9	-9.9	-2.3	-2.5	-5.4	-4.5	-5.2	-4.7	-6.6	-7.3	-9.0	-10.1
1932	-13.8	-11.2	-8.9	-8.5	-8.4	-8.0	-8.0	-7.3	-8.5	-7.5	-9.3	-7.6
1933	-9.6	-13.0	-9.2	-8.4	-6.9	-8.5	-6.9	-8.7	-9.4	-9.2	-11.4	-14.1
1934	-13.4	-8.2	-4.9	-5.2	-5.4	-5.4	-5.9	-4.8	-3.8	-6.3	-6.8	-8.7
1935	-6.0	1.6	-.7	1.3	2.7	2.4	1.7	.7	.7	-2.1	-5.3	-7.0
1936	-8.2	-.2	-1.8	-1.9	-.6	.3	0	.4	-1.2	-2.4	-2.9	-5.2
1937	-7.9	-3.9	.6	1.4	-.8	-1.0						

TURKEYS, LIVE: PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, CENTS PER POUND
ABOVE OR BELOW 10-YEAR AVERAGE, 15TH DAY OF MONTH



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32490 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

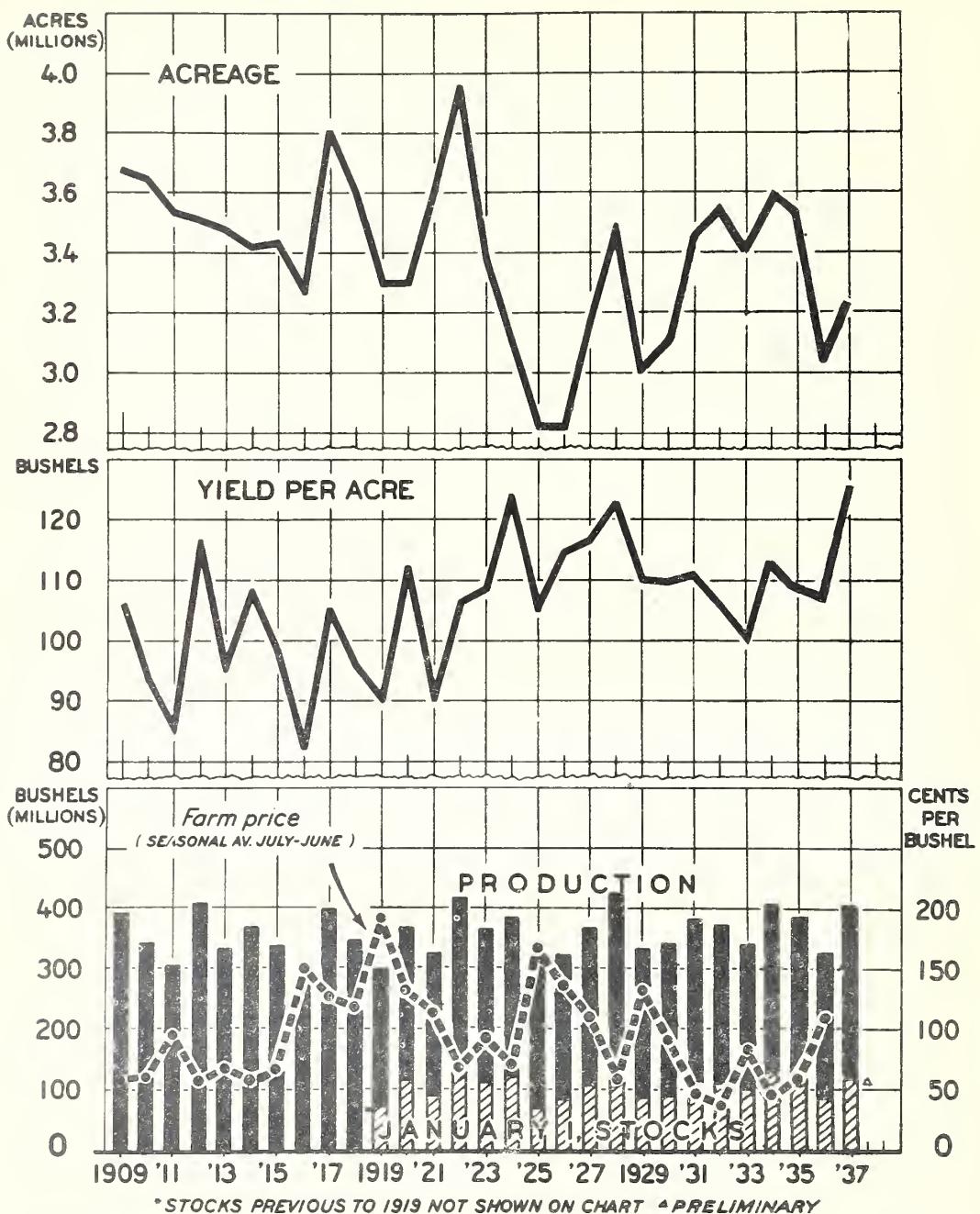
During the marketing season turkey prices change considerably even when the change is measured from an average. This is due to the fact that prices paid early in the season are often found to be out of line with the supply and demand conditions which develop later. Turkeys bought early in the season at considerable distance from the market are purchased at more risk to buyers than those bought later. This partly explains the fact that farm prices in October (insert) are usually lower than those later in the year. Another reason why farm prices in October are low is because old turkeys usually sell at lower prices than young ones, particularly early in the marketing season, at which time a larger proportion of the stock sold is old since more breeding stock is included in the marketings.

Turkeys, live: Average price per pound received by producers on the 15th day of month, 1925-37
(10 Year average and difference above or below average)

Year 1/	October	November	December	January 1/
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
10 Year average				
1925 - 34	20.8	22.5	22.8	22.2
1925-26	3.2	5.8	8.3	9.5
1926-37	5.8	7.3	10.0	9.4
1927-28	5.6	8.3	9.5	7.6
1928-29	6.4	8.7	7.7	6.0
1929-30	6.4	4.6	.7	1.5
1930-31	.2	-2.4	-2.9	-.6
1931-32	-2.9	-4.2	-3.4	-4.2
1932-33	-7.6	-9.5	-11.9	-12.0
1933-34	-9.5	-10.7	-11.7	-10.6
1934-35	-8.1	-7.9	-6.8	-6.2
1935-36	-4.9	-2.6	-1.5	-2.3
1936-37	-4.9	-7.5	-8.5	-8.1

1/ Prices are for marketing season. January prices in each case are for the January following December.

Potatoes: United States Acreage, Yield, Production, and Farm Price, 1909 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26465 B

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although the acreage of potatoes in the United States during the past 10 years has been on a lower level than in the previous decade, increased yields have kept production at about the same level. Farm prices of potatoes usually vary inversely with production.

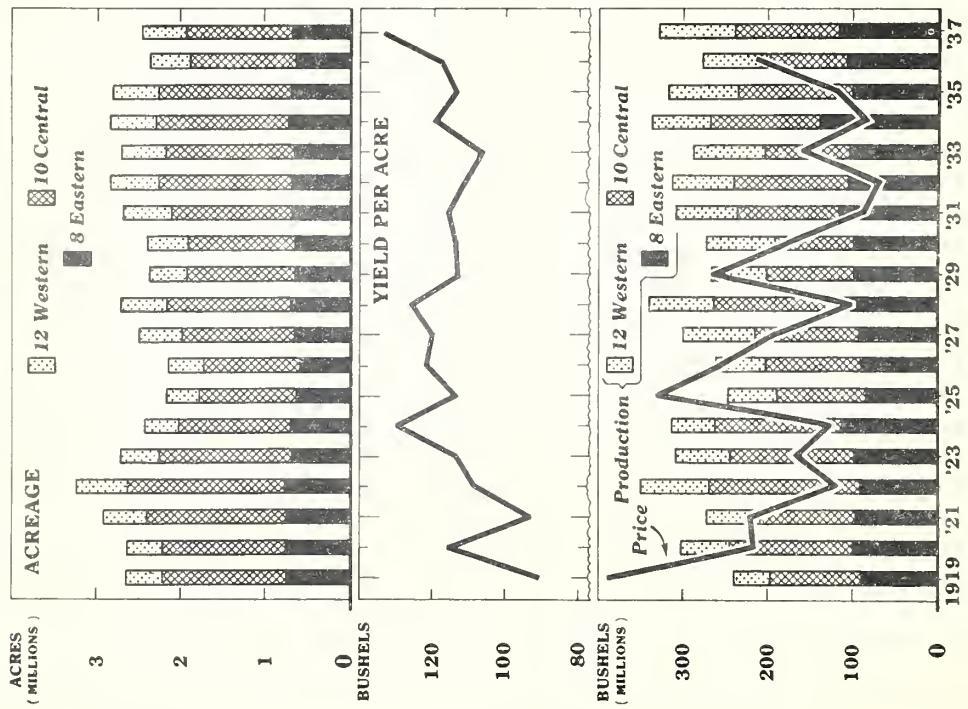
Data for Chart, Neg. 26465-B

Potatoes: United States acreage, yield, production, and farm price,
1909-37

Year	Acreage	Yield	Production	Stocks	Price
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	Million <u>bushels</u>	Cents per <u>bushel</u>
1909	3,675	106.2	390,166		57.5
1910	3,644	93.9	342,052		58.4
1911	3,532	85.7	302,713		94.6
1912	3,505	115.9	406,215		56.6
1913	3,477	95.6	332,447		67.8
1914	3,417	107.3	368,249		56.2
1915	3,433	98.1	336,760		67.4
1916	3,274	82.5	270,388		149.7
1917	3,801	104.9	398,653		127.9
1918	3,597	96.2	346,114		118.3
1919	3,300	90.1	297,341	70.0	190.9
1920	3,301	111.5	368,904	112.0	132.8
1921	3,598	90.4	325,312	88.4	112.5
1922	3,946	106.3	419,288	136.7	68.2
1923	3,378	108.5	366,356	109.5	91.4
1924	3,106	123.7	384,166	120.4	71.2
1925	2,810	105.5	296,466	66.3	165.5
1926	2,811	114.4	321,607	80.4	136.1
1927	3,182	116.2	369,644	104.1	108.5
1928	3,499	122.1	427,249	130.0	57.1
1929	3,019	110.0	332,204	82.9	131.8
1930	3,103	109.8	340,572	88.2	91.9
1931	3,467	110.5	384,125	112.1	46.3
1932	3,549	106.1	376,425	108.7	39.2
1933	3,412	100.3	342,306	99.3	82.1
1934	3,597	112.9	406,105	126.7	44.8
1935	3,541	109.1	386,380	105.7	59.7
1936	3,058	107.9	329,997	86.5	
1937	3,224	125.1	403,393	120.0	113.5
				1/	

1/ Preliminary.

Potatoes: United States Acreage, Yield, Production and Farm Price, 30 Late States, 1919 to Date



Potato production in the 30 late States fluctuates widely from year to year. The shifts in both acreage and production in the 10 central States cause most of the fluctuations in the total late crop. While the acreage in the 8 eastern States has been declining slightly both yields and production have been increasing. Over the long time, production in the western States has been at a uniform level.

Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and price 30 late States, 1919 to date.

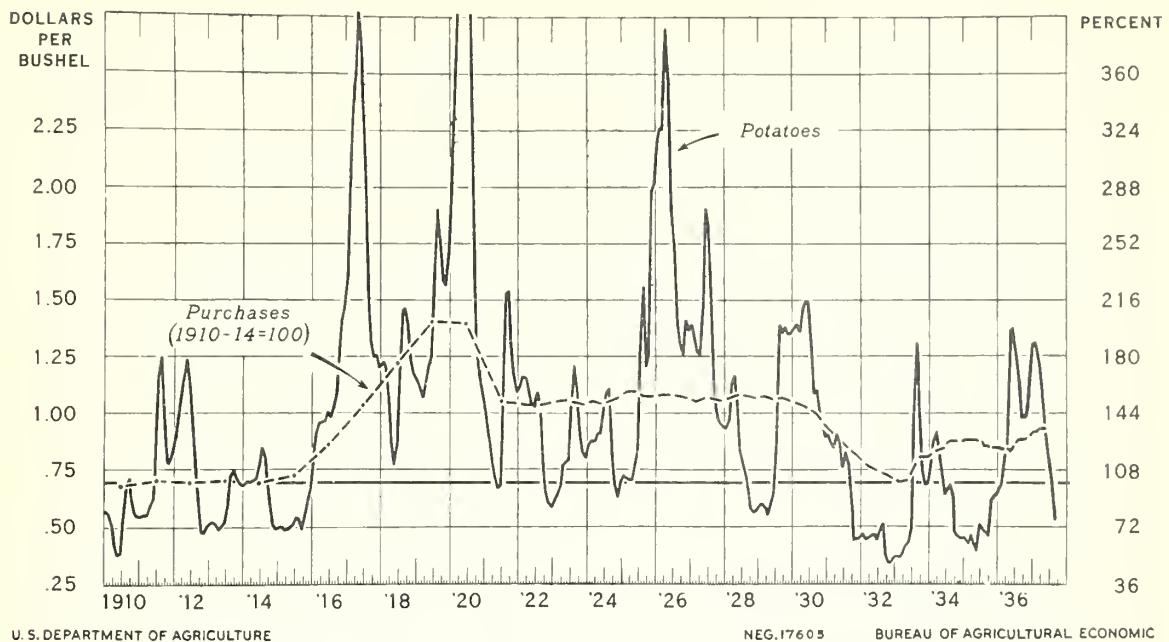
Year	8 Eastern			10 Central			12 Western			States			Production			Yield per acre		
	States	States																
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres																
1919	746	1,463	438	2647	91.0													
1920	757	1,450	424	2631	115.2													
1921	750	1,658	506	2914	93.4													
1922	763	1,865	610	3238	106.2													
1923	688	1,558	472	2718	113.7													
1924	696	1,321	406	2423	129.4													
1925	631	1,146	395	2172	113.4													
1926	596	1,136	430	2162	121.3													
1927	660	1,320	519	2499	119.7													
1928	704	1,454	558	2716	125.0													
1929	649	1,272	452	2373	112.8													
1930	651	1,260	486	2397	113.4													
1931	679	1,266	569	2674	115.3													
1932	687	1,559	581	2827	110.9													
1933	661	1,500	540	2701	106.2													
1934	736	1,547	540	2833	119.0													
1935	707	1,555	540	2802	113.4													
1936	642	1,236	488	2366	117.4													
1937	677	1,255	532	2464	133.5													

Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and price 30 late States, 1919 to date.

Year	8 Eastern			10 Central			12 Western			States			Production			Yield per acre		
	States	States																
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres																
1919	89	533	107	974	43	295	240	802	193.9									
1920	99	508	145	920	57	505	303	033	108.8									
1921	96	602	112	321	63	956	272	279	109.9									
1922	89	835	178	497	81	914	350	246	59.0									
1923	97	133	149	840	60	457	308	030	82.5									
1924	111	274	149	805	52	599	313	478	62.5									
1925	83	207	105	913	57	475	246	295	165.6									
1926	89	667	113	658	58	821	261	146	126.8									
1927	91	74	123	915	84	030	299	123	95.8									
1928	102	316	159	441	77	847	359	604	50.7									
1929	98	335	103	959	64	959	267	753	131.9									
1930	97	928	90	897	82	986	271	811	86.3									
1931	116	007	119	651	72	681	308	339	41.7									
1932	105	821	134	638	72	965	313	424	34.5									
1933	104	421	99	128	83	382	286	931	79.0									
1934	137	932	129	695	69	548	337	175	41.7									
1935	100	162	134	448	83	031	337	641	59.3									
1936	106	700	91	464	79	546	277	710	107.6									
1937	114	109	124	026	90	744	328	879	107.6									

Potato production in the 30 late States fluctuates widely from year to year. The shifts in both acreage and production in the 10 central States cause most of the fluctuations in the total late crop. While the acreage in the 8 eastern States has been declining slightly both yields and production have been increasing. Over the long time, production in the western States has been at a uniform level.

FARM PRICE OF POTATOES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, 1910 TO DATE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 17605

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC

Potato prices fluctuate widely from year to year due to changes in the size of the potato crop and to variations in the general level of consumers' income. Changes in the seasonal supply available for marketing bring about wide seasonal shifts in prices. On the other hand, retail prices of goods farmers buy vary but little and in recent years have not declined as much as potato prices.

United States: Monthly average farm price of potatoes, per bushel, 1910-37

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	:15	
1910	56.1	55.4	51.0	42.9	37.9	38.6	52.5	68.9	70.4	61.8	55.7	54.9	
1911	54.6	55.2	55.4	59.0	62.9	79.9	16.2	24.8	101.0	82.3	78.1	82.2	
1912	89.4	89.2	109.6	121.6	123.5	111.6	95.0	75.8	58.0	48.3	48.0	50.6	
1913	51.6	52.6	51.2	49.2	51.7	52.5	59.5	72.2	74.6	71.8	69.2	68.6	
1914	69.0	70.2	70.7	71.4	76.4	84.3	81.0	69.8	58.8	50.8	49.2	49.2	
1915	50.0	50.4	49.1	49.2	50.6	51.4	54.2	53.4	49.6	54.8	61.2	66.2	
1916	79.3	91.2	96.0	96.2	96.3	100.6	98.8	102.6	110.6	84.0	91.4	67.7	
1917	159.6	206.6	227.7	227.7	227.6	231.0	209.4	155.0	130.6	125.3	121.9	121.9	
1918	122.0	121.6	106.4	86.4	77.8	85.2	118.2	21.4	45.2	146.2	135.4	123.2	117.7
1919	115.2	111.9	107.4	112.2	121.2	124.9	160.6	190.2	175.6	158.3	156.2	169.0	
1920	198.1	230.6	269.6	134.4	61.4	407.4	403.6	544.4	424.0	93.8	151.2	116.4	110.0
1921	100.2	89.8	80.9	72.9	67.6	68.5	103.4	112.4	6.128.6	119.8	109.4	109.4	
1922	111.9	116.0	114.5	109.0	104.2	103.7	109.0	101.0	4.77.8	65.7	61.0	58.3	
1923	61.4	63.1	67.9	77.4	79.0	79.8	102.9	120.8	108.8	96.8	81.8	81.1	
1924	86.1	87.9	87.8	91.1	90.7	97.6	106.7	111.1	90.5	68.5	63.1	63.9	
1925	69.5	72.3	71.2	70.2	69.9	84.4	126.4	115.4	120.5	125.6	198.0	201.5	
1926	220.1	225.6	225.6	227.0	52.240.6	184.6	172.7	7.140.2	130.2	125.5	141.0	137.0	
1927	138.7	134.4	127.3	127.2	121.4	4.191.1	121.1	144.5	105.5	97.6	95.1	94.1	
1928	93.5	96.7	111.3	111.5	1.110.9	78.5	75.5	70.9	65.7	59.0	57.4	57.5	
1929	59.5	59.9	58.4	57.7	59.8	64.2	37.6	51.37.9	135.6	138.2	134.3	134.6	
1930	137.3	138.9	136.3	145.5	148.2	142.9	128.4	108.3	109.7	101.4	95.0	89.8	
1931	89.3	85.5	83.8	89.0	74.8	74.5	79.8	76.1	58.9	51.4	44.7	45.0	
1932	46.2	44.4	45.4	46.0	46.8	44.3	48.8	51.4	37.7	34.4	34.4	36.8	
1933	37.4	37.0	39.0	42.4	43.7	49.3	37.9	131.0	100.3	74.6	68.7	69.2	
1934	77.1	87.6	91.1	82.3	70.3	65.3	65.6	67.0	61.1	48.5	55.8	44.9	
1935	45.3	44.1	42.5	46.8	42.6	39.3	50.7	49.1	47.5	46.1	62.1	63.7	
1936	65.4	68.4	72.1	61.1	87.1	111.36.6	137.5	127.3	113.7	97.9	98.0	105.3	
1937	122.0	120.0	121.0	121.0	120.0	108.4	90.6	80.4	69.8	53.6			

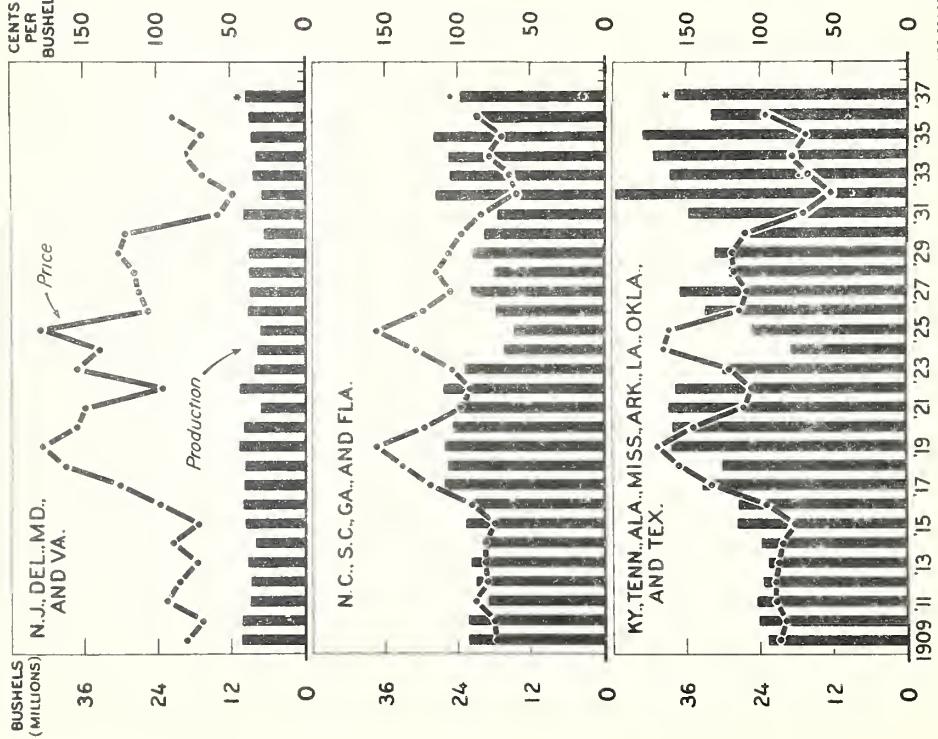
Index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought

(1910-14 = 100)

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	96	101	100	101	100	105	124	149	176	202	201	152	159
Jan.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	150
Feb.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	153	154
Mar.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
Apr.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
May	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
June	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
July	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
Aug.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
Sept.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
Oct.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
Nov.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156
Dec.	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	155	156

(Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.)

Sweetpotatoes: Production and Seasonal Average Price to Growers, by Regions, 1909-37



Sweetpotatoes: Production and seasonal average price to growers by regions, 1909-17

Year	Four Central		Four Lower		Eight South Central	
	Atlantic States (N. J., Del., Md., and Va.)	States (N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.)	Atlantic States (N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.)	States (Ala., Miss., Ark., Okla., & Tex.)	Production: price per bushel	Production: price per bushel
	1,000 bushels	Dollars	1,000 bushels	Dollars	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1909	10,127	.50	22,294	.74	22,634	.86
1910	10,191	.69	22,326	.75	24,105	.82
1911	8,848	.94	18,993	.85	24,449	.59
1912	8,785	.85	21,030	.80	23,442	.89
1913	9,363	.73	21,815	.81	22,518	.87
1914	7,913	.90	19,569	.81	23,727	.54
1915	9,722	.72	22,655	.75	27,597	.76
1916	9,987	.99	21,190	.91	27,384	.95
1917	9,849	1.26	26,128	1.19	33,237	1.32
1918	9,998	1.63	25,580	1.58	29,871	1.54
1919	10,745	1.79	26,015	1.56	38,201	1.69
1920	9,990	1.55	24,744	1.23	36,114	1.45
1921	7,230	1.50	23,675	.98	38,822	1.10
1922	10,610	.97	26,475	.92	37,774	1.05
1923	8,200	1.55	22,775	1.04	29,812	1.20
1924	7,755	1.40	16,320	1.29	18,352	1.65
1925	7,270	1.80	14,775	1.56	25,018	1.61
1926	9,240	1.07	17,669	1.24	32,704	1.13
1927	8,760	1.13	21,731	1.05	36,977	1.08
1928	9,000	1.16	17,818	1.15	28,990	1.17
1929	9,093	1.27	21,474	1.06	31,186	1.18
1930	6,215	1.22	19,309	.98	25,516	1.09
1931	9,848	.59	17,353	.84	35,586	.70
1932	6,866	.49	27,428	.60	47,687	.51
1933	8,326	.70	25,115	.66	38,377	.68
1934	7,850	.82	24,474	.79	41,093	.78
1935	8,481	.70	27,698	.71	43,037	.68
1936	8,276	.69	20,270	.86	31,779	.95
1937	9,455	2/	23,640	37,559		

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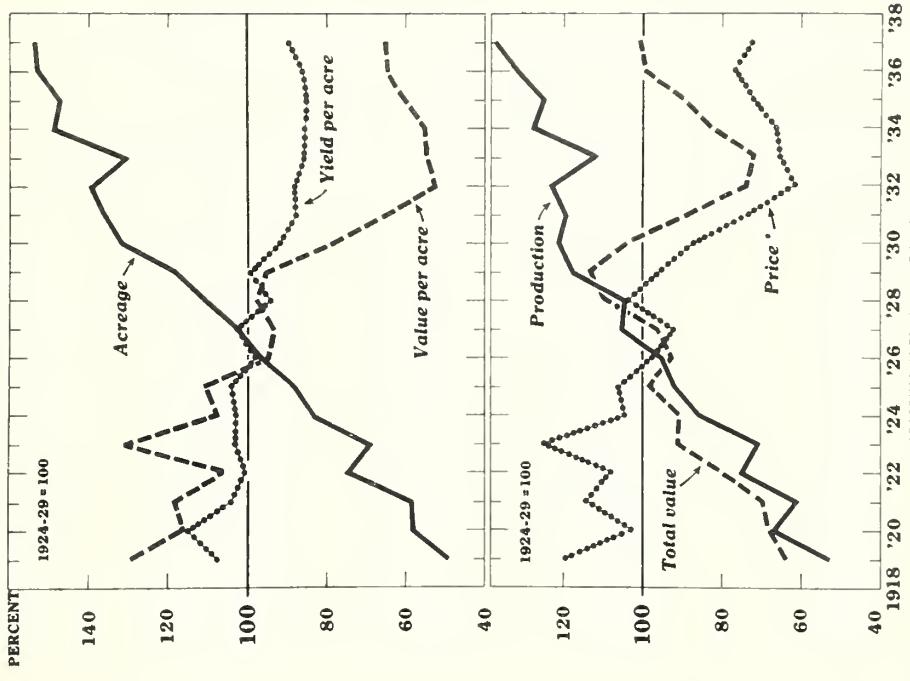
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small proportion of the crop produced in the state together with that produced in Kentucky. Tennessee constitutes the bulk of the marketed supply.

17 Includes states where commercial sweetpotato production is chiefly of dry-fleshed types for shipment to northern markets.

2 / Preliminary.

17 Vegetables for Fresh Market Shipment:
Indexes of Acreage, Yields, Price, and
Value, 1919 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

There has been a marked expansion of acreage and production of vegetables for fresh market shipment during the past decade or more despite the fact that there has been a sharp downward trend in average returns per acre. Due to the marked expansion in production to fall value of these vegetables increased steadily up to 1929 when the sharp decline in prices caused a marked decline in total value. Since 1933, however, total value has shown considerable recovery.

Indexes of 17 vegetables for fresh market, 1919-37

(1924-29 = 100)

Year	Acreage	Yield	Value per acre	Production	Price	Value
1919	49.2	107.5	129.1	52.9	119.5	63.9
1920	58.1	115.1	116.6	66.3	102.3	68.2
1921	58.5	104.1	118.5	60.9	114.0	69.7
1922	74.6	100.7	106.2	75.1	107.9	79.7
1923	68.9	103.2	131.1	71.1	124.8	90.9
1924	83.5	102.8	107.8	85.3	104.5	90.6
1925	88.2	104.2	110.8	91.9	106.1	98.2
1926	96.8	98.3	95.0	95.2	97.6	92.5
1927	102.5	102.5	93.3	105.1	92.1	96.2
1928	110.7	94.2	98.0	104.3	103.7	109.2
1929	118.4	99.4	95.2	117.7	96.0	113.3
1930	131.9	91.9	78.5	121.2	87.1	104.1
1931	136.2	87.7	64.4	119.5	73.8	88.2
1932	139.6	88.2	52.2	123.1	61.3	73.4
1933	130.6	85.8	54.4	112.0	65.2	71.5
1934	149.0	85.6	54.9	127.6	66.4	82.3
1935	147.1	84.9	60.5	124.9	72.0	89.5
1936	152.9	86.2	64.5	131.8	76.7	99.2
1937	153.4	89.4	65.3	137.2	72.4	100.8

* SEASONAL AVERAGE PRICE TO GROWERS

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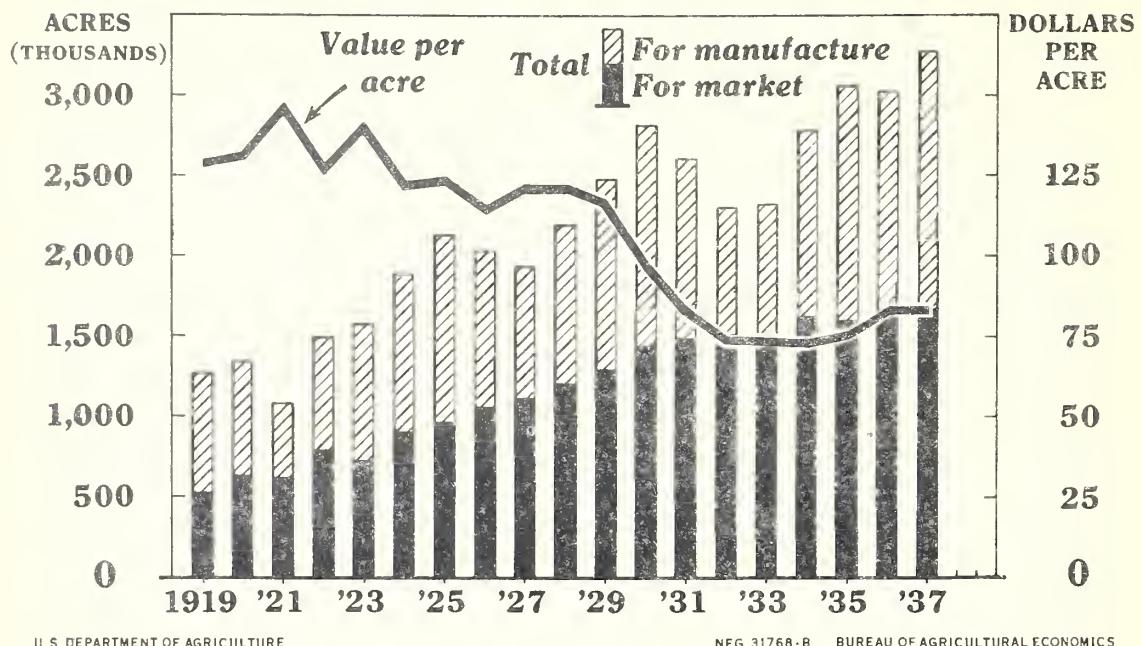
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Acreage of Commercial Truck Crops for Market, Canning and Manufacture, and Value per Acre



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 31768-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

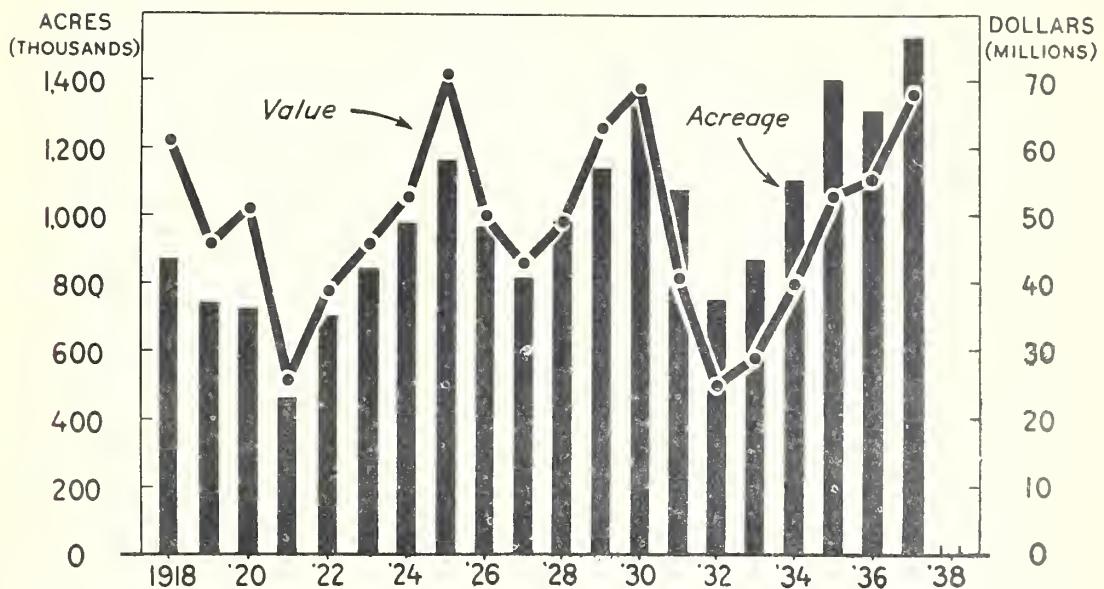
There has been a rapid expansion of acreage of commercial truck crops for market, canning and manufacture since 1919. There was a rather sharp downward trend in value per acre from 1921 to 1932. In recent years the value per acre has risen slightly.

Acreage of commercial truck crops for market, canning and manufacture, and value per acre,
1919 to date.

Year	Acreage			Value per acre
	For market	For manufacture	Total	
			Acres	
1919	520,350	744,120	1,264,470	128.38
1920	614,900	726,200	1,341,100	130.63
1921	618,600	460,540	1,079,140	146.09
1922	788,510	701,450	1,489,960	126.75
1923	728,800	844,240	1,573,040	139.80
1924	906,230	979,100	1,885,330	121.97
1925	966,770	1,166,170	2,132,940	123.46
1926	1,059,250	973,700	2,032,950	114.33
1927	1,115,260	824,130	1,939,390	120.14
1928	1,204,410	992,210	2,196,620	120.12
1929	1,289,370	1,184,240	2,473,610	116.05
1930	1,439,970	1,378,510	2,818,480	97.58
1931	1,484,950	1,121,200	2,606,150	82.69
1932	1,519,850	781,970	2,301,820	74.16
1933	1,426,720	897,360	2,324,080	73.30
1934	1,626,500	1,155,250	2,781,750	72.78
1935	1,603,600	1,456,850	3,060,450	75.44
1936	1,660,550	1,363,720	3,024,270	83.16
1937	1,667,660	1,601,080	3,268,740	83.01

Total Acreage and Value of 8 Commercial Truck Crops for Manufacture, 1918-37

(ASPARAGUS, SNAP BEANS, CABBAGE FOR KRAUT, SWEET CORN, CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES, GREEN PEAS, SPINACH, AND TOMATOES)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

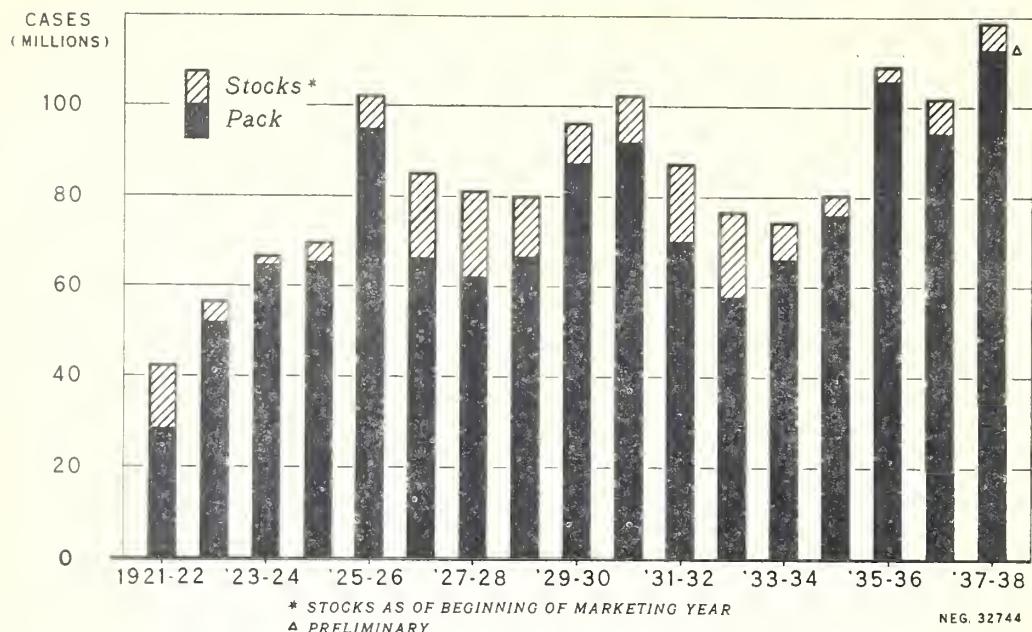
NEG 26468-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total value of commercial truck crops for manufacture is closely associated with the acreage planted to these crops. In normal times, prices and yields of these crops do not fluctuate widely. Since 1930, however, prices have declined to a lower level and total value also has been on a lower level relative to acreage.

Total value and acreage of 8 commercial truck crops for manufacture, 1918-37

Year	Value		Acreage
	Million dollars	1,000 acres	
1918	61	870	
1919	46	744	
1920	51	726	
1921	26	461	
1922	39	701	
1923	46	844	
1924	53	979	
1925	71	1,166	
1926	50	969	
1927	43	817	
1928	49	983	
1929	63	1,144	
1930	69	1,328	
1931	41	1,081	
1932	25	752	
1933	29	871	
1934	40	1,111	
1935	53	1,404	
1936	55	1,313	
1937	68	1,531	

TOTAL SUPPLY OF CANNED VEGETABLES, 1921-22 TO DATE



NEG. 32744

Although the total supply of canned vegetables fluctuates widely in more or less regular cycles, the trend during the last 15 years has been slightly upward. Usually, small annual packs are partly offset by relatively large carry-over stocks; therefore, the total supply fluctuates less than the annual pack.

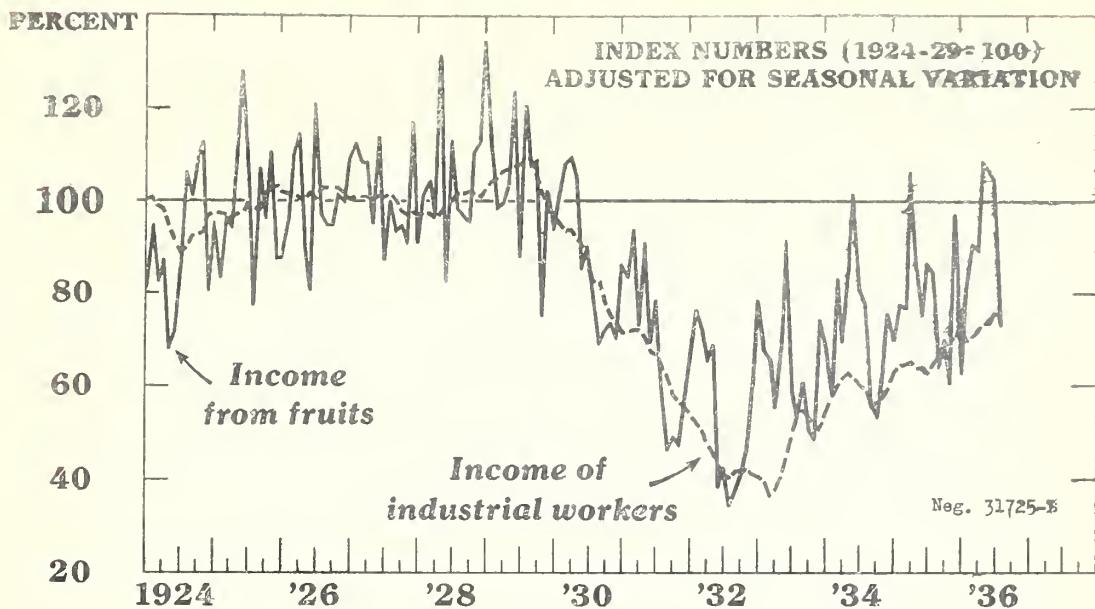
Vegetables, canned: Annual pack and carry-over, 1921-22 to date

Year	Pack in 1,000 No. 2 cases										Total
	Asparagus	Beans	Beets	Corn	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Tomatoes	Tomato pulp	Tomato juice	
1921-22	1,162	1,827	668	8,843	8,207	994	6,857				28,558
1922-23	1,624	2,657	800	11,419	13,042	2,740	19,695				51,957
1923-24	1,991	3,087	931	14,106	13,948	3,207	25,045	2,667			64,982
1924-25	2,349	3,987	1,503	12,131	19,315	2,601	21,370	2,276			65,532
1925-26	2,286	6,642	2,075	24,320	17,816	1,778	2,619	33,747	3,614		94,897
1926-27	2,929	4,037	1,234	19,069	17,709	1,655	1,938	16,140	1,728		66,439
1927-28	2,869	4,678	1,130	10,347	12,936	1,532	3,215	22,425	3,078		62,210
1928-29	3,063	6,215	1,294	14,497	17,943	2,440	4,726	14,575	2,000		66,753
1929-30	3,502	8,525	2,004	17,487	18,530	3,348	6,164	24,146	3,737	220	87,663
1930-31	3,489	8,251	2,923	15,692	22,035	2,374	2,281	29,015	4,490	1,607	92,157
1931-32	2,515	6,067	1,614	19,415	13,286	1,399	2,269	16,341	1,817	5,550	70,273
1932-33	1,890	4,024	1,044	9,358	10,367	1,927	1,384	20,367	2,300	5,336	57,997
1933-34	2,894	5,552	1,216	10,193	12,893	2,454	3,179	20,461	2,800	5,072	66,694
1934-35	2,736	6,300	2,196	11,268	15,742	1,933	3,602	22,376	3,259	6,698	76,100
1935-36	2,837	7,161	2,462	21,471	24,699	1,138	4,318	26,985	3,656	11,256	105,983
1936-37	3,066	6,429	2,490	14,621	16,553	2,426	4,143	24,209	4,267	16,017	94,221
1937-38											1/113,000
	Carry-over stocks in 1,000 No. 2 cases										
	Mar. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	May 1		Mar. 1	Aug. 1				
1921			3,040			10,750					13,790
1922			230			4,270					4,500
1923			110			1,700					1,810
1924		34	70			4,100					4,204
1925		223	240	4,300		2,390					7,153
1926		329	5,820	6,000		6,490					18,639
1927		533	8,900	6,000		3,580					19,013
1928		527	3,750	3,400		5,630					15,307
1929		483	3,250	3,500		1,700					8,933
1930		423	3,250	3,500		1,417	1,700				10,290
1931		1,255	1,500	2,000	6,000	927	5,400				17,082
1932		1,387	1,400	1,300	4,600	609	3,380				18,676
1933		595	700	2,500	2,500	144	1,800				8,239
1934		362	700	1,300	900	263	870				4,395
1935		275	380	180	800	230	1,330				3,195
1936		400	160	850	4,900	184	1,430				7,924
1937		683	29	222	2,800	(250)	1,907				5,891

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Div. of Crop Estimates, Western Canner & Packer and Giannini Foundation.

Cash Farm Income from Fruits, and Income of Industrial Workers, 1924 to Date



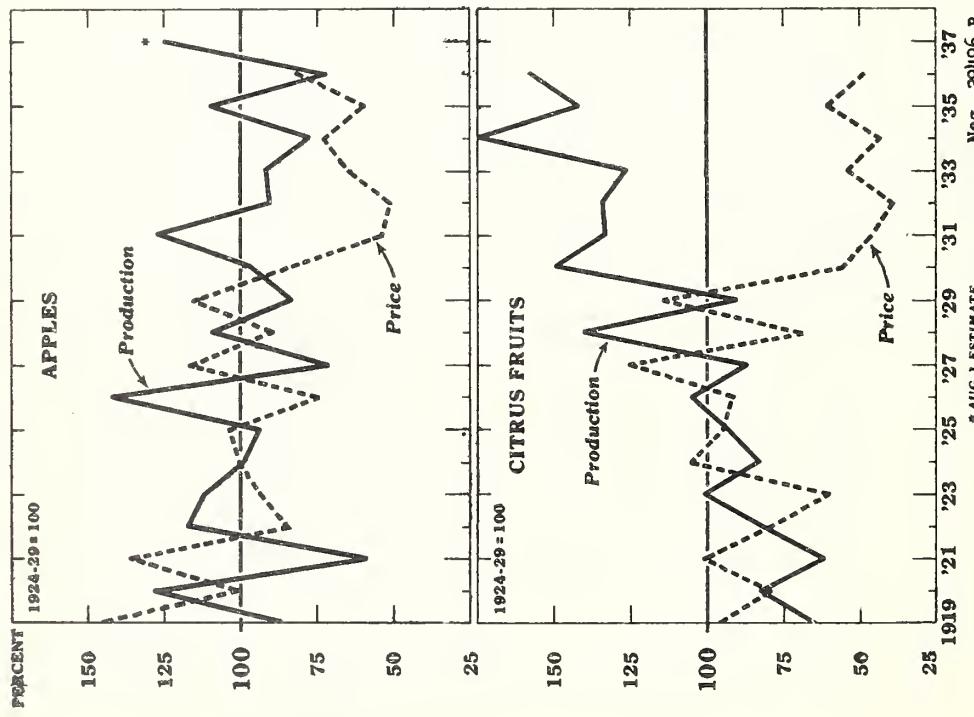
Changes in cash farm income from fruit production are closely associated with changes in the income of industrial workers. The prospect for 1938 is for some decline in the income of industrial workers and for little if any further improvement in cash farm income from fruit production.

Index numbers of cash farm income from fruits and income of industrial workers, by months, 1924-36

(Adjusted for seasonal variation; 1924-29 = 100)

Year	Cash farm income from fruits											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1924	80.3	94.7	82.7	87.1	68.1	71.8	86.0	106.1	101.2	109.9	112.6	80.7
1925	95.1	83.4	96.6	94.2	109.4	127.9	105.5	77.7	106.9	96.3	110.4	87.6
1926	87.7	95.6	110.1	114.7	90.4	80.9	120.7	97.1	94.8	94.9	101.5	100.0
1927	109.5	112.4	108.3	108.4	95.4	113.5	87.3	99.9	93.2	94.8	91.0	116.8
1928	91.7	101.3	104.8	97.0	131.3	82.6	113.1	98.3	96.6	95.4	110.5	112.6
1929	134.3	112.7	98.4	99.3	103.5	123.5	88.1	120.4	107.4	108.6	75.4	102.1
1930	93.9	102.1	108.1	109.6	105.5	85.6	90.1	78.9	69.3	72.0	73.7	70.3
1931	86.1	83.7	93.7	73.1	90.8	69.7	78.2	60.6	46.3	48.3	47.3	56.8
1932	65.9	76.2	72.3	65.8	68.8	38.3	42.1	34.6	37.8	41.4	46.1	60.1
1933	78.0	67.9	65.9	55.7	67.9	91.2	58.4	53.3	60.7	50.8	48.9	74.0
1934	67.5	58.5	83.0	70.0	85.0	101.5	81.0	78.0	56.5	53.5	62.0	75.5
1935	70.0	77.5	77.0	106.0	85.5	75.5	86.5	84.5	64.5	70.0	61.0	97.0
1936	63.0	82.0	90.5	89.5	108.5	106.5	104.5	73.0	63.0	52.0	68.0	84.5
1937	77.0	97.5	106.5	119.0	127.0	106.0	77.5	98.0				
Income of industrial workers												
1924	101	102	99	99	96	91	88	89	92	92	93	96
1925	98	98	97	97	98	97	98	98	97	100	103	103
1926	102	102	102	101	100	101	100	101	102	102	102	101
1927	100	101	101	101	101	100	100	100	99	98	97	97
1928	97	98	98	97	98	99	100	101	101	103	102	102
1929	104	106	106	108	109	108	108	109	109	107	102	99
1930	98	96	94	94	93	90	86	83	82	80	76	75
1931	73	73	73	73	71	69	68	65	62	60	58	57
1932	55	53	51	49	46	43	41	41	42	44	43	42
1933	42	41	37	39	42	46	51	55	57	55	54	53
1934	55	58	61	63	64	62	61	60	56	58	58	60
1935	64	65	66	66	65	65	64	66	68	70	70	72
1936	72	70	71	73	75	75	77	78	77	81	84	88
1937	87	88	91	94	95	94	95	95				

Apples and Citrus Fruits: Index Numbers
of Production and Prices



* AUG 1 ESTIMATE
Neg. 29496-B
Apple and citrus prices usually very inversely with production but during the depression years prices declined sharply because of decreased consumer purchasing power. Citrus prices declined more and have recovered less than apple prices because of the sharp increase in citrus production.

Apples and citrus fruits: Indexes of production and prices,
1919 to date

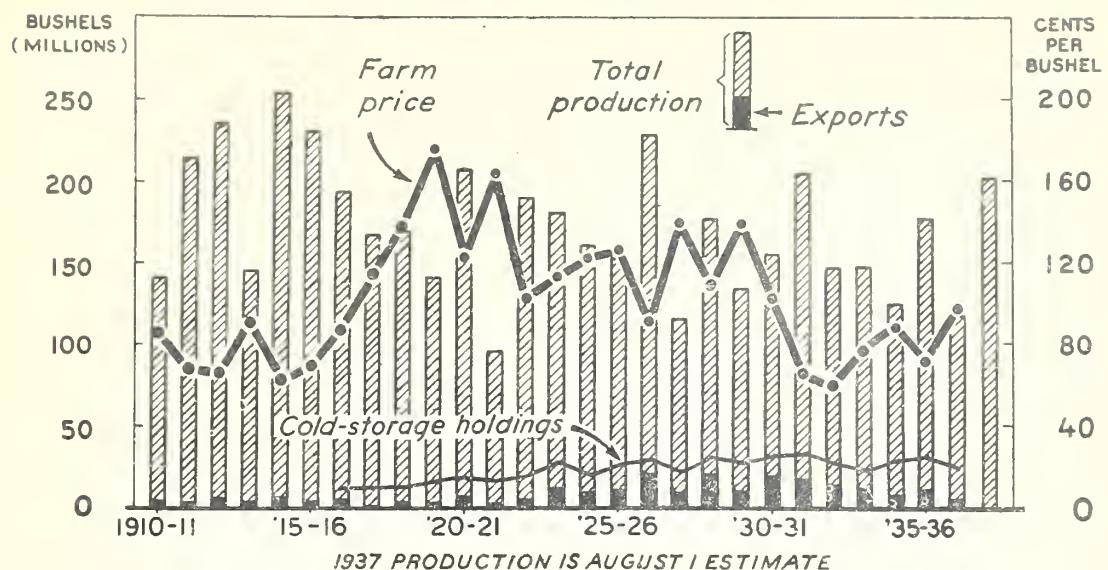
(1924-29 = 100)

Year	Apples		Price
	Production	Price	
1919	86.9	145.2	
1920	127.7	101.2	
1921	59.1	136.1	
1922	117.0	84.6	
1923	111.8	93.8	
1924	99.1	100.4	
1925	94.2	103.7	
1926	144.9	74.7	
1927	71.5	116.2	
1928	109.9	89.6	
1929	83.5	115.4	
1930	90.8	84.6	
1931	126.9	53.9	
1932	90.7	51.4	
1933	91.8	64.7	
1934	77.0	73.0	
1935	109.7	58.9	
1936	72.6	81.3	
1937	125.0	---	

Year	Citrus Fruit		Price
	Production	Price	
1919	64.9	95.9	
1920	82.6	79.3	
1921	62.0	101.3	
1922	82.0	79.2	
1923	100.8	60.1	
1924	63.1	105.2	
1925	93.7	94.5	
1926	105.0	91.6	
1927	87.4	125.5	
1928	140.2	66.9	
1929	90.5	114.4	
1930	149.3	56.0	
1931	133.4	46.1	
1932	137.9	29.7	
1933	126.1	54.2	
1934	174.9	53.4	
1935	142.2	57.4	
1936	157.9	48.8	
1937	---	---	

1/ Based on indications on August 1, 1937.

Apple Production, Cold-Storage Holdings, Exports, and Farm Price, 1910-11 to Date



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Neg. 20706-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total production of apples in the United States varies greatly from year to year, and the price which the farmer receives, to a considerable extent, varies inversely with the size of the crop. With the exception of 1936, average prices for each of the 6 crops, 1931-36, have been below those of any time since about 1916. During recent years a larger portion of the apple crop has been placed in cold storage for late winter and spring shipment.

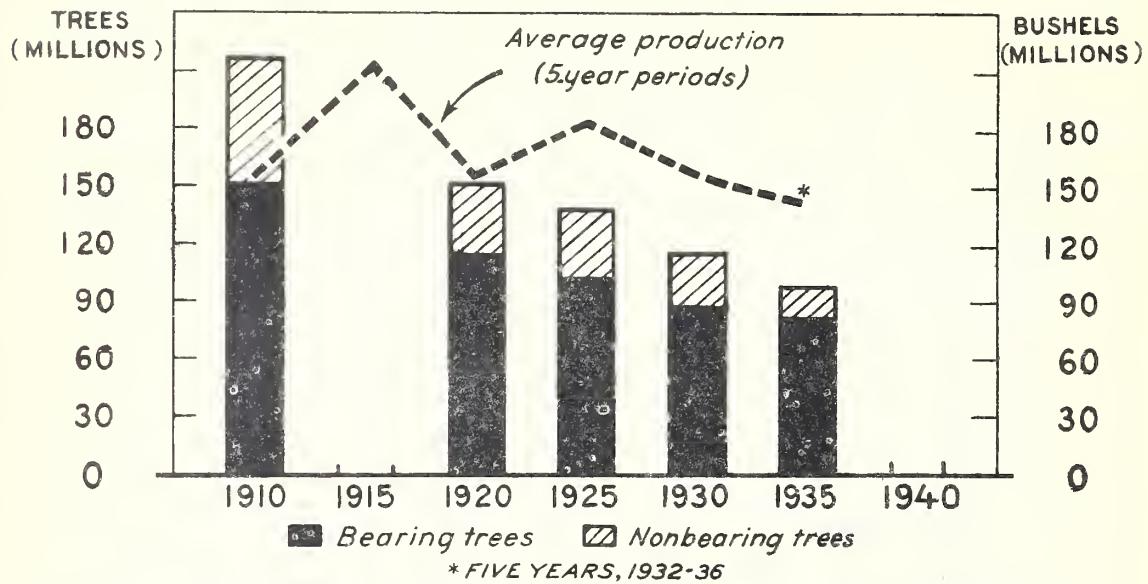
APPLE PRODUCTION, COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS, EXPORTS, AND FARM PRICE

Year	Production	Dec. 1		Exports (Season, July-June)	Actual average farm price
		Cold-storage holdings	bushels		
1910	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	.87
1911	141,640	5,163			.77
1912	214,020	4,369			.66
1913	235,220	6,450			.92
1914	145,410	4,520			.62
1915	253,200	7,055			.70
1916	230,011	4,399			.89
1917	193,905	5,220			1.15
1918	166,749	13,476			1.38
1919	169,625	14,067			1.75
1920	140,632	14,784			1.22
1921	206,688	17,769			1.64
1922	95,638	20,361			1.02
1923	189,425	20,229			1.13
1924	180,915	30,297			1.21
1925	160,457	31,194			1.25
1926	152,424	28,194			.90
1927	229,656	31,458			1.40
1928	115,708	23,493			1.08
1929	177,813	31,177			1.39
1930	135,092	28,139			1.02
1931	156,617	32,580			.65
1932	205,403	34,197			.60
1933	148,849	29,433			.78
1934	148,657	25,128			.88
1935	125,719	30,983			.71
1936	177,916	33,054			.98
1937	117,506	25,890			
	202,274*	6,755			

* August 1 estimate.

Data published in Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, Crops and Markets, and mimeographed reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Apple Trees: Number on Farms and Average Production, United States, 1910-35



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 23568 F. S. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Average production of apples in the United States is now about 7 percent below the 1910 level while the number of all apple trees has decreased about 54 percent. In 1935, 17.5 percent of all trees were not of bearing age whereas in 1910, 30.3 percent were not of bearing age.

APPLE TREES: NUMBER ON FARMS AND AVERAGE PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1910-1935

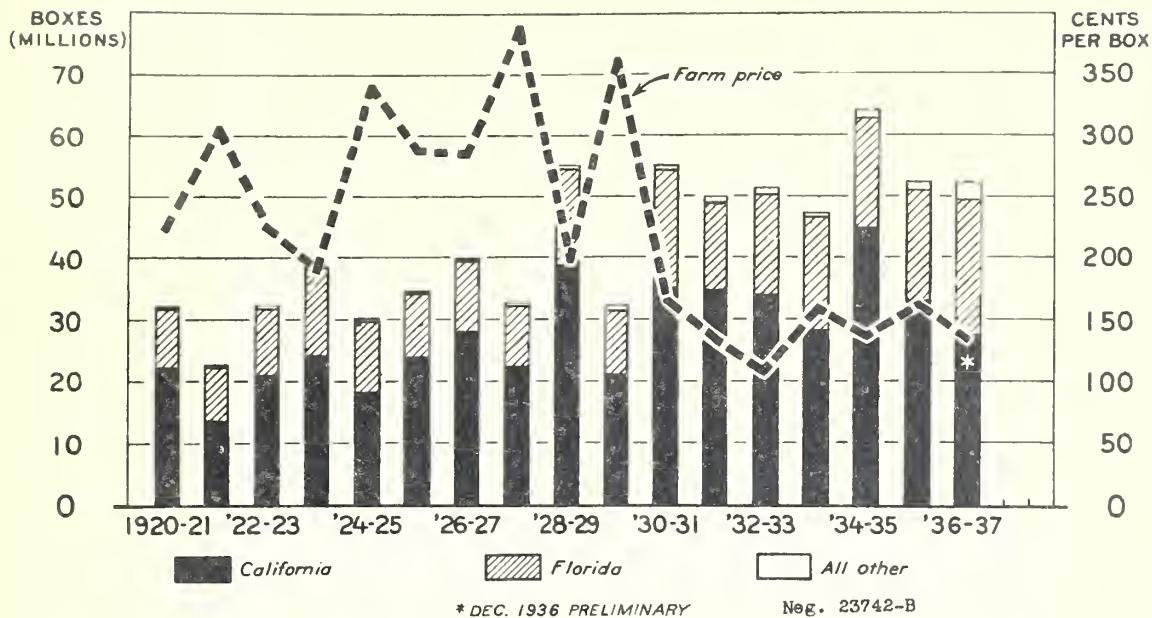
Year	Bearing age	Not of bearing age	Total
	Millions	Millions	Millions
1910	151.3	65.8	217.1
1920	115.3	36.2	151.5
1925	103.7	34.3	138.0
1930	88.8	27.5	116.3
1935	82.5	17.5	100.0

AVERAGE PRODUCTION (5-YEAR PERIODS)

Year	Total production 1,000 bushels
1907-11	153,914
1912-16	211,549
1917-21	155,866
1922-26	182,575
1927-31	158,127
1932-36	143,329

Tree data published by the Bureau of the Census, United States Dept. of Commerce.
Production data obtained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Dept. of Agriculture.

Orange Production and Farm Price 1920-21 to Date



Orange production in both California and Florida has increased sharply during the last 10 years or more. Prices to growers have varied inversely with production but the general trend was upward until the 1929-30 season. Prices then declined sharply to a low point in the 1932-33 season.

ORANGE PRODUCTION BY STATES, AND AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, 1919 TO DATE

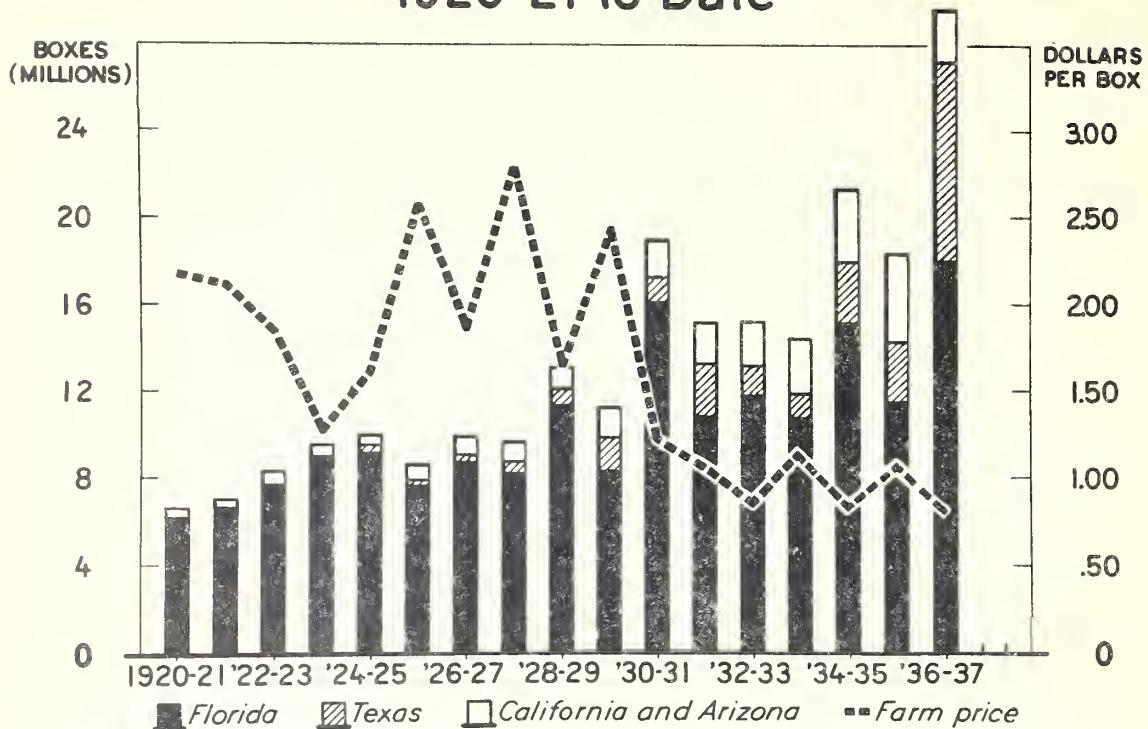
Season	Calif- ornia	Florida	Texas	Arizona	Alabama	Louisiana	Mississip- pi	Total	Farm Price 1/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Cents per box
1919-20	17,073	7,533	9	80	20	37	31	24,783	267
1920-21	22,547	9,457	5	60	82	42	25	32,218	225
1921-22	13,921	8,371	5	80	82	50	30	22,539	307
1922-23	21,286	10,897	10	81	190	60	45	32,569	226
1923-24	24,324	13,725	6	86	225	75	55	38,496	192
1924-25	18,535	11,639	17	60	2	75	--	30,328	341
1925-26	24,200	10,044	10	86	130	100	27	34,597	290
1926-27	28,167	11,512	41	75	75	150	42	40,062	286
1927-28	28,737	9,487	70	54	110	200	50	32,708	388
1928-29	38,994	15,588	115	99	85	220	30	55,131	200
1929-30	21,483	10,304	261	137	212	187	37	32,621	356
1930-31	35,470	19,211	250	139	3	287	2	55,362	164
1931-32	34,900	14,200	520	145	80	245	54	50,164	133
1932-33	34,265	16,200	325	147	120	278	80	51,415	109
1933-34	28,439	18,100	430	155	3	245	2	47,374	159
1934-35	45,047	17,600	650	170	140	293	88	63,988	136
1935-36	33,049	18,000	777	240	2	244	1	52,313	160
1936-37	27,664	22,000	2,000	140	56	333	26	52,219	133 *
1937-38									

1/ Prices 1919-20 to 1923-24 average of California and Florida price; 1924 to date average for seven States shown.

* December 1936 preliminary

Production data published in mimeographed reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; price data published in Agricultural Statistics 1936, page 131, table 180 and Crops and Markets.

Grapefruit Production and Farm Price 1920-21 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 23741-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Grapefruit production has increased rapidly during the last decade or more, with that in Texas showing the greatest relative advances. Prices to growers have varied inversely with changes in production and until the 1930-31 season there was no pronounced downward trend. Since then prices have declined sharply reaching a low point in 1936-37.

GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTION BY STATES, AND AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, 1919 TO DATE

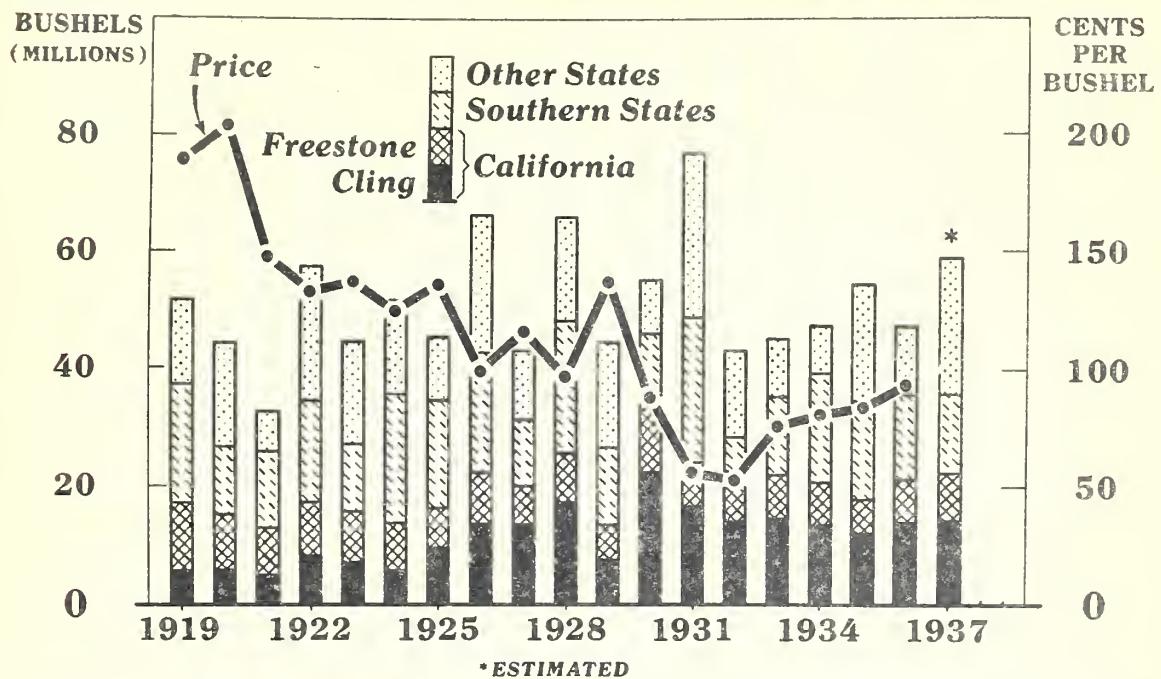
Season	Florida	California	Texas	Arizona	Total	Farm Price 1/
	1,000 boxes	Dollars per box				
1919-20	5,898	363	3	29	6,293	2.06
1920-21	6,142	395	5	34	6,576	2.17
1921-22	6,644	360	8	35	7,047	2.11
1922-23	7,766	394	35	60	8,255	1.84
1923-24	8,936	363	65	95	9,459	1.27
1924-25	9,177	387	301	105	9,970	1.61
1925-26	7,660	600	200	150	8,610	2.57
1926-27	8,693	672	361	120	9,846	1.86
1927-28	8,158	720	524	176	9,578	2.78
1928-29	11,314	972	753	211	13,250	1.67
1929-30	8,274	1,000	1,530	365	11,169	2.41
1930-31	16,109	1,290	1,135	400	18,934	1.20
1931-32	10,786	1,431	2,480	450	15,147	1.03
1932-33	11,800	1,350	1,375	614	15,149	.84
1933-34	10,700	1,713	1,140	800	14,353	1.12
1934-35	15,200	2,167	2,760	1,240	21,367	.83
1935-36	11,500	2,267	2,762	1,800	18,329	1.05
1936-37	18,000	1,320	9,231	1,200	29,751	.80 *
1937-38						

1/ Prices 1919-20 to 1923-24 refer to Florida alone; 1924 to date average for all States shown.

* December 1936 preliminary.

Production data published in mimeographed reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Price data published in Agricultural Statistics 1936, page 131, table 180

Peaches: Production and Season Average Price Received by Producers, 1919 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 31697-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The upward trend in United States peach production from 1921 to 1931 was accompanied by a downward trend in prices. Since 1932 there has been a moderate upward trend in both production and price.

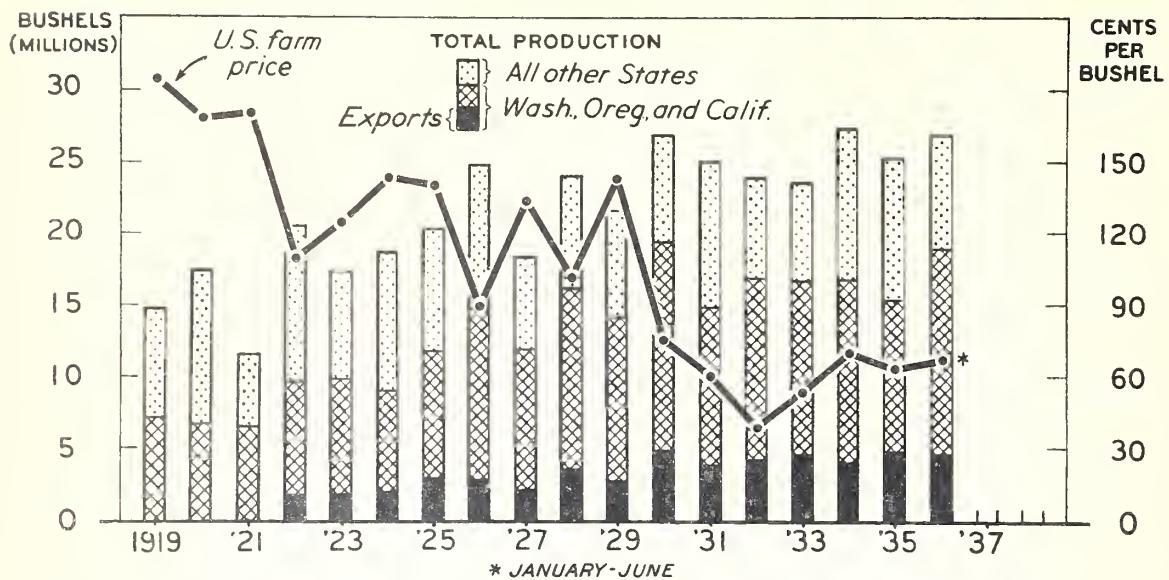
Peaches: Production and seasonal average price, 1919 to date

Year	California			Southern States 1/	Other States	United States	Total		Seasonal average price per bushel received by producers
	Clingstone	Freestone	Total				1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	
1919	5,584	11,501	17,085	20,219	14,506	51,810	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	190
1920	5,750	9,376	15,126	11,582	17,893	44,601	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	204
1921	4,667	8,251	12,918	13,023	6,872	32,813	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	148
1922	8,084	9,126	17,210	17,423	22,772	57,405	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	133
1923	7,084	8,751	15,835	11,354	17,601	44,790	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	137
1924	5,625	8,001	13,626	22,112	16,016	51,754	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	124
1925	9,584	6,667	16,251	18,530	10,736	45,517	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	136
1926	13,626	8,626	22,252	20,673	23,384	66,309	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	99
1927	13,418	6,626	20,044	11,585	11,558	43,187	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	116
1928	17,251	8,501	25,752	22,680	17,630	66,062	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	97
1929	7,501	5,875	13,376	13,505	17,856	44,737	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	137
1930	22,585	10,584	33,169	12,885	9,292	55,346	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	88
1931	16,543	7,584	24,127	24,893	28,033	77,053	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	56
1932	14,168	8,626	22,794	5,854	14,646	43,294	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	53
1933	14,626	7,459	22,085	13,455	9,731	45,271	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	76
1934	13,501	7,126	20,627	19,040	8,018	47,685	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	81
1935	12,001	5,875	17,876	17,022	19,792	54,690	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	84
1936	14,043	7,459	21,502	14,565	11,583	47,650	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	94
1937 2/	14,501	7,830	22,331	13,651	23,036	59,018	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	-

1/ Includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

2/ August 1937 estimate.

Pears: Production, Exports, and Farm Price



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26431-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

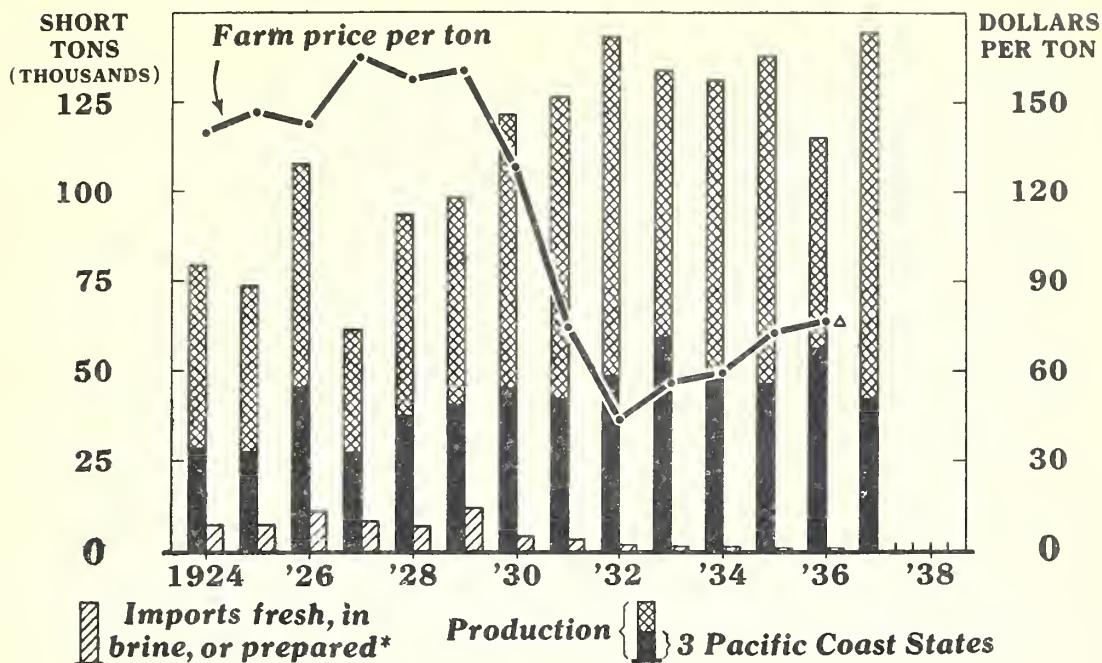
The increasing pear production in the United States is due to the rapid increase in production in Washington, Oregon and California. Prices have declined with the increase in production. A large proportion of the pear crop is exported in the form of fresh, canned and dried pears, most of which is produced in the Pacific Coast States.

Pears: Production, exports and farm price, 1919 - 1936

Crop Year	Production		Exports (July to June): In terms of fresh	U.S. Farm price: per bushel
	Total	Washington, Oregon: and California		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		
1919	14,891	7,115		184
1920	17,308	6,696		168
1921	11,437	6,479		170
1922	20,362	9,708	1,723	109
1923	17,245	9,883	1,774	124
1924	18,724	8,936	1,906	143
1925	20,227	11,736	2,942	140
1926	24,966	14,786	2,800	89
1927	18,371	11,850	2,074	133
1928	24,035	16,173	3,573	101
1929	21,600	14,109	2,700	143
1930	26,978	19,434	4,984	75
1931	25,083	14,918	3,853	60
1932	23,974	16,913	4,241	39
1933	23,526	16,702	4,629	53
1934	27,436	16,863	4,010	70
1935	25,299	15,367	4,885	63
1936	26,956	18,952	4,699	67
1937				
1938				

Compiled from official sources. Pears exported in canned salad and cocktail and in dried fruit compote not included

Cherry Production and Farm Price in 12 States



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 26432-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cherry production in the 12 important producing States has fluctuated widely from year to year, but the general trend has been upward during the last 10 years. Increases have been noticeable in both sweet cherries (Pacific Coast States) and in sour cherries (the other States). Farm prices rose slightly from 1924 to 1929 and then declined sharply. Some recovery has occurred in prices during the last 4 years.

CHERRY PRODUCTION AND FARM PRICE IN 12 STATES, 1/ 1924-37

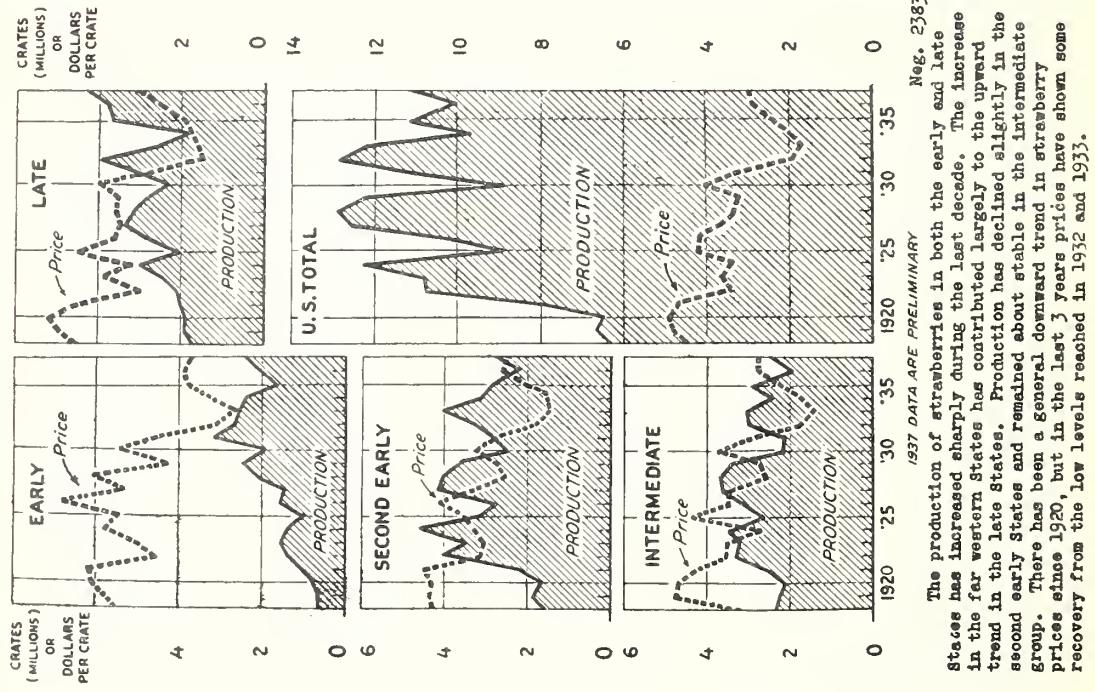
Year	Production in 12 States	Three Pacific Coast States		Imports fresh in brine or prepared 2/	Farm Price
		Tons	Tons		
1924	79,340	28,700		7,051	139.70
1925	73,850	27,600		7,002	146.50
1926	107,530	45,600		10,853	142.30
1927	61,350	27,400		8,092	165.00
1928	93,660	37,800		6,804	157.40
1929	98,340	40,800		11,626	160.83
1930	121,850	45,600		3,878	128.39
1931	126,330	42,500		3,058	74.92
1932	143,340	49,000		1,320	43.72
1933	135,840	59,800		876	56.22
1934	131,180	48,000		759	59.54
1935	138,040	46,800		387	72.96
1936	115,160	56,600		465	76.73*
1937	144,610	42,500			
1938					

1/ Figures for years 1924 to 1928 inclusive, are for 10 States only - Pennsylvania and Ohio were added in 1929

* December 1936 Preliminary

Data published in Yearbook of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in Crops and Markets and in mimeographed reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Strawberries: Production and Farm Prices by Regions, 1918-37



1937 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY
Neg. 23836-B
 The production of strawberries in both the early and late states has increased sharply during the last decade. The increase in the far western states has contributed largely to the upward trend in the late states. Production has declined slightly in the second early states and remained about stable in the intermediate group. There has been a general downward trend in strawberry prices since 1920, but in the last 3 years prices have shown some recovery from the low levels reached in 1932 and 1933.

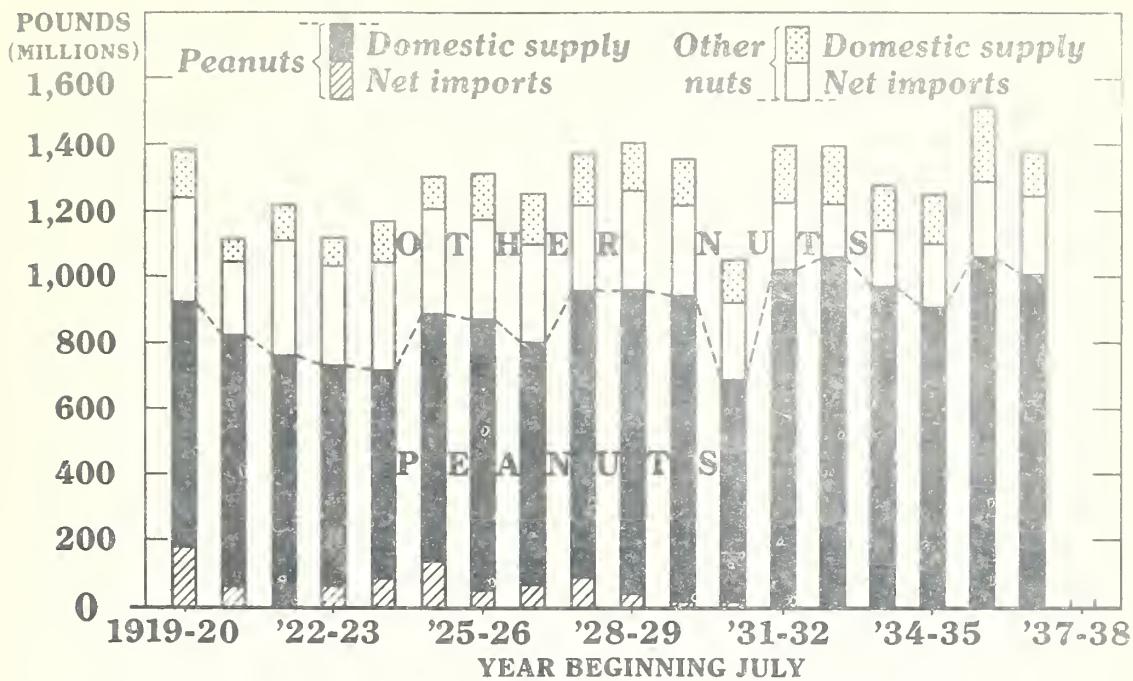
Strawberries: Production and Farm Prices by Regions, 1918-36

Year	Early		Intermediate	
	Ala., Fla., La., Miss., and Texas		Calif., Other, Del., Ill., Kan., Ky., Md., Mo., N. J., Okla., and Price	
	Production	Price	Production	Price
1918	616	5.50	2,331	4.13
1919	629	5.79	2,259	4.74
1920	736	6.08	2,127	4.65
1921	1,042	6.19	2,565	4.26
1922	1,352	4.90	3,273	3.55
1923	1,561	4.96	3,200	3.51
1924	1,370	5.15	3,420	2.70
1925	1,045	5.48	2,634	4.30
1926	1,532	6.16	3,107	3.50
1927	1,412	5.35	3,613	3.45
1928	2,054	6.01	3,670	2.54
1929	2,410	4.29	3,417	2.67
1930	1,952	5.37	2,161	3.70
1931	3,121	4.56	2,132	2.90
1932	2,648	3.10	2,961	1.75
1933	2,578	2.61	3,045	1.40
1934	2,350	3.17	2,431	1.68
1935	1,666	3.15	2,901	2.25
1936	2,050	3.85	1,951	2.77
1937 1/	2,487	2,266		

Year	Second Early		Late	
	Ark., Calif., Ga., N. C., S.C., Tenn., Va.		Ind., Iowa, Mich., N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Ore., Utah, Wash., Wis.	
	Production	Price	Production	Price
1918	1,584	4.28	1,721	4.65
1919	1,837	4.36	1,937	4.93
1920	1,685	4.29	1,210	5.16
1921	2,210	4.45	2,024	4.49
1922	3,996	3.09	2,102	2.97
1923	3,507	3.03	2,479	3.86
1924	4,519	3.27	2,926	3.19
1925	3,162	3.44	2,068	4.47
1926	2,714	4.10	2,849	3.54
1927	4,186	3.29	3,340	3.43
1928	4,054	2.53	3,107	3.56
1929	3,550	2.77	2,864	2.53
1930	2,450	3.23	2,378	3.94
1931	2,716	2.75	3,205	2.11
1932	3,294	1.75	3,926	1.43
1933	4,016	1.45	2,559	1.61
1934	3,058	1.49	1,884	1.77
1935	2,842	2.16	3,673	1.89
1936	2,205	2.59	2,804	2.51
1937 1/	2,640	2,640		

1/ Indications on May 24, 1937.

Nuts: Total Net Supply Available for Consumption as Nuts, 1919 to Date



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 29485-8 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total net supply of nuts available for domestic consumption has been increasing slowly for more than a decade. The decline in the use of other nuts during the last ten years has been largely offset by an increase in the use of peanuts. In 1935 there was an increase in the consumption of both peanuts and other nuts. Nut imports have declined sharply during recent years as the production of domestic nuts increased. There have been small exports of walnuts and peanuts since 1931. A few pecans of the 1935 crop were exported.

Nuts: Total net supply available for consumption as nuts in the United States, 1919-20 to 1935-36

Year	Peanuts in the shell 1/			Other nuts in the shell			Total
	Net imports:		Total	Net imports:		Domestic supply	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1919-20 ...	177	748	925	315	145	1,385	
1920-21 ...	56	770	826	221	68	1,115	
1921-22 ...	1	765	766	345	108	1,219	
1922-23 ...	58	676	734	301	84	1,119	
1923-24 ...	70	650	720	324	127	1,171	
1924-25 ...	133	759	892	315	98	1,305	
1925-26 ...	45	831	876	300	136	1,312	
1926-27 ...	62	740	802	299	153	1,254	
1927-28 ...	87	875	962	256	158	1,376	
1928-29 ...	36	926	962	300	145	1,407	
1929-30 ...	10	937	947	271	140	1,358	
1930-31 ...	9	683	692	229	132	1,053	
1931-32 ...	2/ 3	1,028	1,025	201	172	1,398	
1932-33 ...	2/ 5	1,066	1,061	158	178	1,397	
1933-34 ...	2/ 1	973	972	169	136	1,277	
1934-35 ...	---	908	908	190	150	1,248	
1935-36 ...	---	1,062	1,062	226	228	1,516	
1936-37 ...	2	1,006	1,008	235	139	1,382	

1/ Excluding peanuts crushed for oil.

2/ Net exports.

